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NEW ERA IS OPENING FOR MOROCCO WITH THE FRENCH REGIME

Triumph for Peace Movement Is Seen in Despatch of Mission From Tangier to Fez With Treaty

QUALIFIED TO RULE

Apparent Settling Down in Persia Called Superficial and Continued Domination of Russia Is Pointed Out

Progress that makes for peace amidst the stir of European politics is noted today in the following review of international affairs. The reviewer pictures a bright future for Morocco under French guidance. He goes on to assert that the quietude in Persia is only temporary; that Russia is merely awaiting more favorable conditions to make her hold on that country more secure.

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON—Amidst the stir of the more or less theatrical and sensational elements of European politics, it is easy to lose sight of the constant day to day triumphs of the peace movement. Such a triumph is daily coming nearer to an accomplished fact in Morocco. After the long drawn out conversations of last summer, after an apparently narrowly averted European war, after a veritable hurricane of heated debate in Germany and France, after the fall of a French ministry, and a bitter attack on a German one, the clouds have rolled away, contending Europe has struck its camp, passed on to other scenes and other actions. The French mission bearing the treaty of protectorate for the signature of Mulai Hafid is on its way from Tangier to Fez, and a new era is opening for the country which, as recently pointed out in these columns, has practically stood still for 2000 years.

With all the lessons learnt from nearly a century's occupation of Algeria, France should make fewer mistakes in Morocco than any other European power, and, although she has still to settle many outstanding questions with Spain, yet to all intents and purposes, as far as Europe is concerned, the Morocco incident is closed. There may be yet many echoes, but that five minutes' act in the French chamber, a few days ago, when 50,000 francs were voted unanimously "pour l'envoi d'une mission à Fez afin de négocier notre protectorat," practically closed the matter, yet insists on terms which if Turkey consented to the Senussi would repudiate, and so only lends emphasis to the words of Assin Bey recently reported, in this paper, "No! we have nearly had enough of this!"

And so the observer passes on, and he passes east over that tract, fast becoming familiar, which leads into Persia. On the surface of things there is a settling down here; but as far as Russia is concerned, with the utmost desire to put the best possible construction on Russian action, it must be said that the settlement is only superficial and largely the result of the work of a Russophile press.

True the ex-Shah has accepted his pension and has left the country, but in spite of the much heralded departure of Russian troops, what practically amounts to an army of occupation of 21,000 men, still remains, and the province of Tabriz is under complete Russian control. "A straw shows how the wind blows," and the refusal of the Russian authorities at Resht to release the guns, to enable the Persian officials to fire the customary salute on the arrival of the Turkish ambassador, at Enzeli, indicates more clearly than many apparently more important incidents the extent to which Russia at present controls Persian action on the shores of the Caspian.

As before pointed out, Russia's appar-

FRANCE GIVES MEDAL TO HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER OF BOSTON



Both sides of bronze token of honor presented to Charles P. Lebon

Showing among his friends the medal received from the Chamber of Deputies of France for his service in the Franco-Prussian war, Charles P. Lebon, teacher of French at the English high school, is receiving congratulations on the token bestowed by the government after more than 40 years.

The medal is of bronze, suspended by a silk ribbon striped black and green, and bears on one side a representation of the goddess of Victory with the inscription "Aux Défenseurs de la Patrie—1870-1871," and on the other the emblem of the French republic with the words "République Française."

CHICAGO PACKERS' CASE READY TO GO TO JURY

Government Lawyer in Final Argument Contends That Criminal Violation of Sherman Law Has Been Proved

LONG CONTEST ENDS

CHICAGO—Nine years' legal contest between the United States government and the meat packing industry reached a climax today in Judge Carpenter's court when Pierce Butler, attorney, made the government's final argument for the conviction of the 10 packers charged with violating the Sherman law.

"The Sherman anti-trust law is not an effort of the government to saddle a load on the business of the country," the lawyer said. "This law was absolutely

required by the necessity of economic development. Our great corporations were growing abusive of the privileges bestowed upon them. The law was enacted as a remedial measure to stop the wrong done the public. It is not strictly a penal law and the strict construction required in ordinary criminal cases should be relaxed and consideration had of the rule in civil cases—proof by a preponderance of evidence.

"Your decision in this case will establish an independent precedent for the protection of the public against private exploitation."

"The criminality of these defendants has been proved by abundant evidence—the formation of the trust, first in the old pool, and then in the unnamed association which sold secret meetings in the office of A. H. Veeder, which were enjoined by Judge Grosscup and finally by the organization of the National Packing Company. When the effort to organize a billion dollar trust had failed, this National Packing Association was organized to give the cloak of legality and legitimate business to the unlawful and improper methods used by these defendants to manipulate the market for meats and extort higher prices from the public.

The strongest circumstantial evidence of guilt has been produced. The test costs, memorandum costs and profit margins sent to all their branch house managers and so k'd by some of these defendants, furnish the strongest evidence.

"The illegitimate combination has continued since the old pool was enjoined. This great packing business has not been developed through an evolution of the industry for the purposes of economy and efficiency, but it has been built up solely for the purpose of profit making for the owners."

Mr. Butler's address was followed by Judge Carpenter's charge to the jury.

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CHICKERING STATION PETITION DRAWN UP BY BOSTON Y. M. C. A.

J. S. Wiley, financial secretary of the Boston Y. M. C. A., drew up today the formal petition for circulation asking the restoration of the old Chickering station on the New Haven road in the Back Bay district. Arthur S. Johnson, president of the association, and Mr. Wiley are expected to see Maj. Henry L. Higginson today, following a conference in Mr. Wiley's office.

The petitioners will present their request with the list of property owners and heads of institutions to the railroad. It is understood that they will urge a station at or near the old Chickering station and that the request may result in the construction of a new station rather than the reconstruction of the old structure.

Plans for a double station, a structure on both the outward and inward bound tracks, are on foot. This may mean the demolition of the old round house and yard now used by the New Haven within a few hundred feet of the old Chickering station. It is considered that the erection of so many institutions in that section calls for a station structure of appropriate design.

NEW MEXICO COALITION SEEN
SANTA FE, N. M.—When the time approached for today's ballot on the United States senatorship there were rumors that a coalition was possible between the progressive Republicans and Democrats. It is said that the combine plans to elect F. X. Martinez, a Democrat, who lives in El Paso, Tex., but maintains a voting residence in New Mexico, and Ralph Ely of Deming or W. H. Gillenwater of Santa Fe, progressive Republicans.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE TO SEEK BEST MAN IN ENTIRE COUNTRY

Successor to Stratton D. Brooks Must Measure Up to the Standard Set by Him Say Board Members

NO ONE IN VIEW

Members of Staff of Assistant Superintendents Will Be Considered When Candidates Are Given Hearing

That the best man available in the entire country will be selected by the members of the Boston school committee to succeed Stratton D. Brooks as superintendent of the public schools, is the declaration of the members of the committee.

"We want the best man for the place," said George E. Brock today, "and we can find him right here in Boston so much the better, but if we have to cross the continent to get him we shall do it."

"As to the men who constitute our board of assistant superintendents we can say this. We have some very able men there, more able than many people know. They have accomplished fine work on that board, but the members of the committee will not be confined to the board of assistant superintendents in our search for the successor to Mr. Brooks."

"The Boston schools are in excellent condition now, but there are many things which are coming up in the near future which will necessitate the gravest consideration and attention and we want a man at the head of the school system here who knows his business and we are going to get him too."

"We are not going to rush into this, for there is no necessity for it. We have a good long time in which to look about and land our man. Nothing can be gained by rushing this question and I am sure the other members of the board feel the same way about it."

Speaking as to a possible successor David A. Ellis, chairman of the board, said:

"The board has no one in mind as a successor to Mr. Brooks," said Mr. Ellis. "We know the qualifications of the Boston men who are eligible to succeed him. What we are interested in just now are the men outside of Boston who are fitted for the position."

Dr. Thomas F. Leon of the school committee says:

"We want the best man we can get. If he is a Boston man so much the better. Our assistant superintendents are a very able lot. Nevertheless, we shall scour the country for a successor to Mr. Brooks. We may take a trip to New York and look the field over there—also in Brooklyn. Then we shall compare what we find with what we have at home. The last time we elected a superintendent we went to New York and looked around and we had to come back to Boston for our man. It may be the same way this time."

When asked today if he had any choice for Mr. Brooks' successor, Mayor Fitzgerald said:

"None whatever. That's none of my affair—let the school committee decide that."

Members of the school committee, it is said, are sure to receive from agents of the several great school textbook concerns names of educators whom this or that corporation would like to see placed in the office having to do with the selection of so many textbooks, and other organizations and individuals are expected to tender many proposals in this line.

Frank E. Parlin, superintendent of schools of Cambridge is being talked of as a candidate for the vacancy. When the report was called to Mr. Parlin's attention, he said:

"I have made no application for the position but if they want me they know where to find me."

Michael H. Corcoran Jr. of the school committee said:

"My view is this; we want the best man. I don't care where he comes from or what his race or religion is."

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(By the United Press)

PEKING—A widespread plot to overthrow the republic and replace the baby Emperor on the throne is said to have been discovered. Owing to its extent President Yuan is declared to have refrained from arresting the leaders, but has temporized.

(By the United Press)

SHANGHAI, China—Further details were received here today of an attack on American teachers by pirates for the purpose of robbery while in a boat on the Yangtze river. The men were Bert Hicks of Oshkosh, Wis., who was slain; Philip Hoffman of Ohio and A. N. Sheldon of California, who were wounded. J. Paul Jameson, the American vice-consul-general at Hankow, has started for Chengtu.

The three were teachers in Chengtu University. A force of Chinese troops is in pursuit of the pirates.

ATTEMPT TO SETTLE BRITISH COAL STRIKE RESULTS IN FAILURE

(By the United Press)

LONDON—The triangular conference between the premier, operators and coal miners today adjourned after a brief session.

"No agreement was reached," was the only statement made. What action will now be taken has not been announced.

That the government still has hope that an agreement will yet be reached to end the strike is shown by the announcement that consideration of the coal bill will be postponed "pending further conference." This is taken to mean that the operators and miners have agreed to confer anew, although no official announcement to this effect has been made.

After the meeting broke up Premier Asquith and the committee of the miners' union held a conference at which it was understood the objections of the operators were carefully canvassed.

The conference between Premier Asquith, the sub-committee of the miners' federation and the committees representing the mine owners' associations of England, Scotland and Wales was an endeavor to settle the strike. The English owners were not only willing, but anxious to fix the minimum rate at the figure demanded by the miners, five shillings for adults and two for minors working by the day, but the Scotch and Welsh operators insisted that such a figure would be confiscatory.

The committee of the miners announced when it entered the premier's office that it was willing to abandon its demand for a complete schedule by districts and all of its demands affecting the piecemeakers. Under no circumstances, however, Enoch Edwards, the spokesman, said, would the five and two shilling figure be departed from.

"We have made every concession possible with honor," said Mr. Edwards, "and we have a right to demand that the employers do something themselves."

Announcement was made today at all of the coal depots that because the visible supply is almost exhausted prices had been advanced five shillings a ton. It is stated that every depot in this city will probably be cleared of coal by Thursday.

GLASGOW, Scotland—Owing to privation in their families, 1000 miners in the Lanarkshire district resumed work today. The coal owners declare that nearly all the other workers in that section will follow their example without waiting for a settlement of the strike.

Announcement was made today at all of the coal depots that because the visible supply is almost exhausted prices had been advanced five shillings a ton. It is stated that every depot in this city will probably be cleared of coal by Thursday.

One of the longest passages on record for a modern steamship between Liverpool and Boston was completed today with the arrival of the Cunarder Ivernia, Captain H. M. Benison, with 1412 passengers. The steamer was 11 days and 46 minutes in coming from Daunt Rock to Boston lightship, making an average speed of 12.28 knots an hour.

This time includes a 30-hour stop at Halifax where she put in for coal, and is the longest passage the Ivernia has ever made to this port. The coal strike delayed the sailing of the vessel from England one day and adverse conditions at sea held her back the rest of the time. Ordinarily the Ivernia should have been in on Thursday morning.

The Ivernia brought 22 saloon, 330 second cabin and 1030 steerage passengers from Liverpool and Queenstown and a large general cargo.

Alexander Campbell, the golfer of the Brookline Country Club, with his wife and twin sons were passengers returning from a winter in Scotland.

Jesse R. Grant, the youngest son of U. S. Grant, was among the saloon passengers. Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Howe, Jr., with Miss Susan Howe of Concord also returned on the liner. Mr. Howe is master of the Middlesex school at Concord and has been engaged in biological research work in France for nearly eight months.

In its reply the conference committee of managers said the increases demanded would add annually \$7,553,792 to the roads' operating expenses.

Already the heavy burdens incurred through legislation, the large expenditures for improvements which produce no revenue and the previous wage increases, the committee said, "have made it impossible for many of the roads to raise money to provide added facilities which a prudent foresight demands. Past history indicates that if these increases are given to the engineers they will be followed by similar requests from other employees, which, if granted, would result in actual bankruptcy to some of the roads."

It is less than two years, said the committee, since the engineers had a raise of 10.73 per cent yearly and this was made in expectation of a "much needed" advance in freight rates, which the interstate commerce commission declined to allow.

Further wage increases are "viewed with great concern," says the road's committee in its reply, because with gross earnings increased about \$18,500,000 in 1911, there was a decrease in net earnings of over \$27,000,000, and while over 800 less men were employed the total wages increased over \$30,000,000.

"This headlong movement toward financial disaster cannot proceed unchecked," it is added.

JAPANESE DIET DISSOLVED

A Tokio message to the Boston News Bureau says that the imperial Diet was dissolved today on the expiration of the term of the members of the lower house. General elections will be held some time in May.

CHIEF ENGINEER REPORTED CHOSEN BY PORT DIRECTORS



GUY C. EMERSON

Guy C. Emerson, consulting engineer of the finance commission and former superintendent of streets, who is reported to have been elected by the port directors chief consulting and directing engineer, said today that he had not been notified of the election.

"I have understood," he said, "that my name was among others considered for the place, but I have heard nothing from the port directors."

"The port directors have no statement to make concerning this report," said Harry R. Wellman, secretary to the directors.

He said that they had decided neither to affirm nor deny it. It is believed that an official announcement will be made on Wednesday following a meeting of the board.

IVERNIA AT BOSTON AFTER 11 DAYS ON LIVERPOOL VOYAGE

One of the longest passages on record

Send your "Want" ad to 

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MONITOR

If you are looking for employment, or for an employee, the Monitor offers you an opportunity to supply your need without the expense of advertising.

THIS OFFER DOES NOT APPLY TO ADVERTISEMENTS FOR PERSONS WANTED TO HANDLE GOODS ON COMMISSION OR TO ADVERTISEMENTS SOLICITING BUSINESS PATRONAGE.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT
ADDRESSES MEETING
IN STATE OF MAINE

PORLAND, Me.—Col. Theodore Roosevelt reiterated his arguments for support in his address in this city Saturday night.

The President of the United States has, in a number of recent speeches, ably and correctly stated the issue between him and us," said Colonel Roosevelt.

"We stand for the right of the people to rule and we stand for this as a real and living fact, and not as a juggling formula ingeniously devised so as not to find expression in fact.

In a recent speech the President parphrased Lincoln's great statement that "This is a government of the people, for the people and by the people," proposing as a substitute that we should hereafter act on the theory that this is a government of the people for the people, by a representative part (or class) of the people.

"It is dangerous work for any man to try to improve on Lincoln's doctrines of popular sovereignty and popular right. Of course everybody, whether a believer in despotism or in democracy, agrees that there must be government of the people. In the next place, even the ruling classes in a despotism always publicly state that their government is for the people.

"The point of difference between the believers in genuine democracy and genuine popular rule and those who openly or secretly disbelieve in such genuine popular rule and believe in government by minorities comes in connection with Lincoln's third proposition that the government should be by the people.

"Those who believe in government or rule by a part of the people, by a minority of the people, by a privileged class or caste over the rest of the people have always insisted under every form of minority government, from aristocracy to plutocracy, that they were really representing the people, but that they knew how to represent the people and how to govern them a great deal better than the people did themselves.

"It is on this point that we follow Abraham Lincoln and take direct issue with the President. In actual practise, the President's theory of government of the people, not by the people, but by a representative part of the people, means simply a government of the people.

AT THE THEATERS

BOSTON—*"The Littlest Rebel."*
CASTLE SQUARE—*"Bilboled."*
COLONIAL—*"The Siren"* (Tuesday).
HOLLIS—Robert Edeson.
MAINE—Bernard. Matinees, Marcell French players.
PARK—*"The Country Boy."*
PLYMOUTH—*"Preserving Mr. Pausner."*
TREMONT—Marguerite Sylvain.

BOSTON CONCERTS
MONDAY—Steinert hall, 3 p. m., chamber music concert, Heinrich Gebhard, pianist, and the American string quartet.
TUESDAY—Steinert hall, 8:15 p. m., recital of Kurt Fischer, pianist, Schroeder, cellist, and Kurt Fischer, pianist.
THURSDAY—Tremont Temple, 8 p. m., recital of Scottish songs, Miss Evelyn Scott, soprano, and Edward Lankow, bass.
STEINER, hall, 8:15 p. m., song recital, Mrs. Louis Comstock Littlefield.
FRIDAY—Symphony hall, 2:30 p. m., twentieth Symphony rehearsal, Sylvain Noack, soloist.
SATURDAY—Tremont Temple, 8 p. m., twentieth Symphony concert, Sylvain Noack, soloist.

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE
MONDAY, 8 p. m.—*"Habuera,"* followed by *"Coppelia."*
TUESDAY, 8 p. m., gala performance, City Opera.
WEDNESDAY, 8 p. m.—*"Carmen."*
FRIDAY, 8 p. m.—*"The Girl of the Golden West."*
SATURDAY, 2 p. m.—*"Martyrdom of Saint Sebastian,"* *"Hansel and Gretel,"* 7:45 p. m., closing performance, *"Pelleas and Melisande."*

NEW YORK
RELASCO—David Warfield.
BIJOU—*"The Truth Wagons."*
CINERARY—Baron Trenck.
EMPIRE—Oliver of Alfa.
COLLIER—*"Bunny Pulls the Strings."*
CRITERION—Louis Mann.
DARLEY—L. Weller.
ELLIOTT—*"Birds of Paradise."*
EMPIRE—*"Oliver Twist."*
FULTON—*"The Typhoon."*
GARRICK—*"The Tinker."*
GARRICK—Paul Orleane.
HARRIS—*"The Talker."*
KNICKERBOCKER—*"Kismet."*
LITTLE—*"The Show."*
LITTLE—*"The Pigeon."*
REPUBLIC—*"The Woman."*
THIRTY-NINTH—*"Butterfly on Wheel."*
WALLACKS—*"Disraeli."*

CHICAGO
AMERICAN—*"The Chocolate Soldier."*
BLACKSTONE—Elsie Ferguson.
CORT—*"Kindling."*
GRAND—*"Officer 99."*
LAWRENCE—Miss Nannen.
LYRIC—*"The Drama Players."*
OLYMPIC—*"The Woman."*
OPERA HOUSE—*"Lonesome Pine."*
POWER—*"The Only Son."*
PRINCESS—*"Baptist Pulis the Sinner."*

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Leading Events in Athletic World ∵ American Aquatic Stars

KAHANAMOKU IS SURE OF MAKING AMERICAN OLYMPIC WATER TEAM

Hawaiian Swimming Star Should Capture Many Points for Country in Coming Aquatic Events

OTHER CANDIDATES

NEW YORK—With the closing of the national aquatic indoor championships the data upon which the Olympic committee expects to base its selection of candidates for the water events at Stockholm has been brought to completion, and it forms such strong evidence in favor of several men, that one cannot go far wrong in anticipating the verdict of the official selectors.

Take for instance the Honolulu sprinter, Duke Kahanamoku, who is better entitled to wear the stars and stripes in the international 100 meter free style swim? He came among us quite ignorant of the methods that spell success in indoor racing. He had never competed in small pools, he lost time over the turns instead of gaining by them, he was unused to fresh water and he started so poorly that his opponents had yards on him before he fell into his stroke. But in spite of these heavy handicaps he took the measure of every good sprinter in the land, he captured national honors and he invariably covered the century in the neighborhood of 57s. Even the most skeptic are now convinced that the world's record of 55 2-5s. credited to him is well within his powers and all believe that over the straightaway course at Stockholm he will show his heels to the speediest foreign representatives.

Equally sure of being nominated are Harry Hebner of the Illinois A. C. and Michael McDermott of the Chicago A. C. Hebner showed head and shoulders above his nearest rival in the back stroke; swimming. About a year ago he created a wonderful record of 1m. 82-5s for 10 yards, which is better by nearly 4s. than the world's best previous mark, and this month he captured the 150-yard national title in 1m. 55 2-5s., lowering his own former standard of 1m. 56 2-5s. McDermott has done almost as well in breast stroke racing. He beat his field by nearly the length of the pool in the 220-yard championship and brought down the record from 2m. 43-2-5s.

For the two fancy diving events, of the three-metre springboard, and from the 10-metre platform, George Gadzick of the Chicago A. C. and Arthur McLean of the New York A. C. will probably both receive the vote of the authorities. Gadzick holds the titles, but McLean has him a close second, and as each has defeated Kurt Behrens of Germany, slashed abroad among Europe's best candidates, the belief is warranted that they will score in either of the dives.

We have no very formidable candidates for the 400 and 1500-metre swims, free style. H. F. Goodwin and James Reilly of the New York A. C., who proved the leaders in the distance work last summer are not on paper as fast as the fourth and fifth foreign entrants. It is likely, however, that they will go.

The final make-up of the relay quartet, each member of which will have to swim 200 metres, will be left to the official who is in charge of the squad in Sweden, for condition at the time will have to be taken into consideration. If C. M. Daniels is available he will of course head the list, and Perry McGillivray, of the Illinois A. C., present title holder, will come next. Others whose claims will be discussed by the committee are Nicholas Nerich, L. B. Goodwin and James Reilly, of the New York A. C.; Richard Frizzell, of the City A. C., New York; Kenneth Huzagh, of the Chicago A. A., and Harry Hebner, of the Illinois A. C.

Contrary to the early reports the Stockholm course will not be laid out in the open sea. The authorities have decided to build an enclosure 100 metre in length, thus obtaining smooth water. It is thought that the change in plan will favor Americans and Australians, more used to baths and pools.

BOSTON HOCKEY SEASON CLOSING

Boston's hockey season probably will be brought to a close at the Boston Arena this week with two games in which the Victorias of Winnipeg, claimants of the world's championship of amateur hockey this year, will play against the Boston Athletic Association and the Intercolonials. These fast Canadians, who are now on tour of the East, will play against the B. A. A. on Tuesday night and against the Intercolonials on Saturday night. The Winnipeg Victorias are the holders of the Allen cup, the emblem of the highest honors in amateur hockey in Canada.

On paper the Intercolonials have a good chance to win from the Victorias, as they have won from all the local teams and most of those from Canada, which they have met here. Capt. L. M. Moffatt and his team mates on the Victorias will play in New York on Wednesday night and in addition to the two games in Boston on Thursday and Saturday nights will play against teams in Detroit and Cleveland.

COLLEGE COACHES, NO. 79

Henry E. Pattee, Brown University

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—When Brown University baseball enthusiasts learned that E. Pattee, Brown '06, had accepted the position of coach of the 1912 team, there was great rejoicing, for no baseball player is more widely known to Brown men than Mr. Pattee, providing one does not consider professional players.

And Mr. Pattee is known because of his ability to play the game of baseball. He not only made an enviable reputation while at Brown, but during the 10 years he has played the game he has seen it from every side, preparatory school, college, amateur, semi-professional and professional leagues, and further, from the coach's position.

Mr. Pattee succeeds F. W. Woodcock, Brown '91, who coached the 1910 and 1911 teams successfully. The new coach, whose duties at Brown began this spring, will not have an easy task set before him, although it is one that gives marked promise of resulting successfully. All but three positions on the team may be filled with veterans.

In a way, Mr. Pattee is breaking into coaching circles this spring, but in the past he has assisted other head coaches so that his executive duties are already well known to him. His experience in the game will, without doubt, make him valuable to the team and will put spirit into the players.

Coach Pattee's baseball experience began in the sand lots. He is a native of Charlestown, Mass., and is 30 years of age. In 1900 he entered Colby Academy at New London, N. H., and played shortstop on the teams representing that institution in 1901 and 1902. In the fall of 1902 Mr. Pattee decided to enter Brown University, and in the spring of 1903 he turned out at the first call for baseball candidates.

He asked for a tryout at shortstop, got it, and remained there. During that season he played on the first team and played so well that Gaspar Whitney selected him as the shortstop on the Northern Vermont team.

At the close of the season of 1905 he went to the Brooklyn team in the National league, but was suspended because of a dispute over the salary offered to him. His graduation from Brown occurred shortly after this, in June, 1906, and shortly afterwards Mr. Pattee joined the Burlington team in the Northern Vermont league. The team won the pennant that season. His next jump was to the Harrisburg team in the Tri-State league in 1907. He batted for an average of .275 and led the league in stolen bases, having 60 to his credit, made in the 115 games in which he participated.

In 1908 he went back to the Brooklyn team. In 1909 he joined the Rochester team in the old Eastern league. In August, 1910, he was traded to the Buffalo team and finished the season under those colors. With this baseball record behind him he went into business and gave up the playing end of baseball.

His interest in the game did not cease, however, and his friends at Brown kept in touch with his every move. Coming back to Providence, Mr. Pattee went into the insurance business, associating himself with A. Gammons, for several years coach of the Brown football team. His selection as coach for the baseball team was made last fall, and the agreements were drawn up and approved by F. W. Marvel, supervisor of Brown athletics.

Mr. Pattee's extended experience in baseball should make him an excellent coach and his interest in Brown, being a graduate, will in all probability stimulate him to his best efforts.

PROFESSIONALS TO BEGIN POCKET BILLIARD MEET

PHILADELPHIA—Professional national championship aspirants at pocket billiards will compete in a tournament opening tonight and continuing every afternoon and evening for two weeks at Horticultural hall in this city.

Pocket billiards, as a designation for what formerly was continuous pool, is eminently proper. Although termed pool in this country for nearly a century the sport has always been a game of billiards, played on a billiard table. Furthermore, the game of billiards was originally a pocket game. It indefinitely preceded the carrom game, which was introduced in France between 1820 and 1830.

The schedule for the first four games of the tournament have been arranged. One game will be played tonight and two each day during the rest of the week. Inasmuch as 28 games, without considering possible ties, will have to be played in 12 days, on three, perhaps four, days of the final week three games will be scheduled.

William F. de Langh of Philadelphia and James Maturo of Denver will play the opening game. De Langh is selected for the introductory contest, because he is the local representative in the tournament. Maturo's defeat of Alfred de Oro at Denver in January entitles him to be a "first" nighter. Tomorrow afternoon Charles Weston of Chicago and W. W. King of New York will play the second game. Tomorrow night, Alfred de Oro of New York and Thomas L. Wilson of Hackensack, N. J., will occupy the table. Wednesday afternoon will bring together Frank Sherman of Washington and Edward Ralph of Hightstown, N. J. Their game will complete the first round of entrants.

Succeeding games will be scheduled, with a view to eliminating losers and reserving those who establish superior claims for the final contest.



HENRY E. PATTEE

Graduating with the class of 1906, he received the degree of bachelor of philosophy. During the summer of 1906 Mr. Pattee went into baseball again and played on the Jersey City team in the then Eastern league, now the International league. At the end of the season, when the averages were made up, Mr. Pattee was found to lead in batting, with a figure of .297.

At the close of the season of 1905 he went to the Brooklyn team in the National league, but was suspended because of a dispute over the salary offered to him. His graduation from Brown occurred shortly after this, in June, 1906, and shortly afterwards Mr. Pattee joined the Burlington team in the Northern Vermont league. The team won the pennant that season. His next jump was to the Harrisburg team in the Tri-State league in 1907. He batted for an average of .275 and led the league in stolen bases, having 60 to his credit, made in the 115 games in which he participated.

In 1908 he went back to the Brooklyn team. In 1909 he joined the Rochester team in the old Eastern league. In August, 1910, he was traded to the Buffalo team and finished the season under those colors. With this baseball record behind him he went into business and gave up the playing end of baseball.

His interest in the game did not cease, however, and his friends at Brown kept in touch with his every move. Coming back to Providence, Mr. Pattee went into the insurance business, associating himself with A. Gammons, for several years coach of the Brown football team. His selection as coach for the baseball team was made last fall, and the agreements were drawn up and approved by F. W. Marvel, supervisor of Brown athletics.

Mr. Pattee's extended experience in baseball should make him an excellent coach and his interest in Brown, being a graduate, will in all probability stimulate him to his best efforts.

STONEHAM HIGH SCHOOL NINE TO PLAY 23 MATCHES

STONEHAM, Mass.—Capt. John Loughlin, Manager Paul Keenan and Submaster J. A. Ogden, who will act as coach again this year, have completed the schedule for the high school baseball team. It comprises 23 games with one open date and is considerably longer than usual. The season will open with Malden on April 8 and close with the annual game with the alumni nine on June 21. The school is again in two leagues, the Mystic Valley and the Middlesex, this year, and with a field of 37 candidates to choose from Captain Loughlin and Manager Patten hope to pick a nine which will win at least one of the pennants. The school carried away the Mystic league championship two seasons ago and gave Woburn a close race last year. The two games with Woburn will count in both leagues.

The following are the candidates for the local nine:

Pitchers: Temple, Lannon, Freeman and Holden; catchers: Headberg, Carter, Patten; first basemen: Hale, Thompson; second basemen: Earl Bockus and Clifford Patten; third basemen: James Loughlin, Nelson Morris, and K. J. O'Neil; shortstop: Connelly, Stone, Cronin, Ahern, McCormack, Fisher, Morris, and Dempsey; Moody, Healey, McDermott.

The schedule is:

April 8, Stoneham high at Malden; 12, Puncard high at Andover; 16, Stoneham vs. Lowell at Waltham; 19 (a. m.), Stoneham high at Winterton; 24, Stoneham high at Swampscott; 26, Belmont high at Stoneham.

May 1, Winchester high at Stoneham; 12, Stoneham high at Waltham; 14, Saugus vs. Woburn; 18, Swampscott high at Stoneham; 23, **Stoneham high at Peabody; 28, Woburn high at Stoneham; 1, **Stoneham high at Winchester; 14, Stoneham high at Reading; 12, **Stoneham high at Woburn; 14, Stoneham high at Andover; 17, Woburn high at Stoneham; 19, Stoneham high at Melrose; 19, Stoneham high at Woburn; 21, Stoneham high vs. H. S. S. Alumni at Stoneham.

*Mystic Valley league games. **Middlesex league games. Games count in both leagues.

TECHNOLOGY CREW CANDIDATES HAVE FIRST RIVER WORK

Varsity Squad to Take to Water This Afternoon in Newly Acquired Four-Oared Shells—Many Out

IN TWO SECTIONS

Technology's varsity crew squad will take to the water this afternoon for the first time in their newly acquired four-oared shells. The men will launch the boats from in front of the B. A. A. boathouse on the Charles river. The large number of men will report to Manager Gers this afternoon promises to give the crew a good start for the season, which in the main will be one of development under the care and experience of last year's coach, William O'Leary.

As yet the schedule has not been arranged, though it is known that it will include races with the several boat clubs along the river.

Because of the varying schedules the squad will have to go to the boat house in two sections.

As it will not be possible to give the candidates for the coxswain's position a tryout this afternoon because of the seats being held by Coach O'Leary and E. B. Wettengel, last year's coxswain, these candidates will not be required to report at the boathouse, but most of them will watch the work.

The following men have reported to the manager: H. A. Atel '14, J. M. Beale '13, F. C. Cleverly '14, T. J. Duffield '14, J. S. Fogarty '15, M. Foni '13, C. Jere '13, F. S. Gove '15, C. W. Hall '14, J. A. Jasinski '15, H. W. Lamson '15, H. S. Marion '15, M. B. Moore '14, W. V. Murphy '14, Perrin '15, G. W. Pickering '14, H. B. Sabin '15, F. S. Shurtliff '14, C. E. Siston '15, J. Steere '15, H. A. Sweet '13, E. O. Upham '12, E. A. Willis '15, P. M. Werlich '15, S. L. Willis '15, W. A. Swain.

Those out for the position of coxswain include W. J. Stewart '15, R. Doane '15, T. N. Tolar '15, A. C. Sherman '14, E. B. Wettengel '12, and A. H. Anderson '15.

BATTLE PAINTING GIVEN TO MUSEUM

WASHINGTON—In commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the battle between the Monitor and the Merrimac at Hampton Roads the Swedish-American Republican League of Illinois has presented to the United States National Museum an oil painting of the great naval fight and a portrait of their countryman, John Ericsson, inventor of the Monitor.

The battle painting is by Henry Reuter of New York, while the portrait of Ericsson is by Arvid Nyholm of Chicago.

Well-Known Automobile Manager Who Made New Trap Shooting Record



ROY A. FAZE

ROY A. FAZE MAKES RECORD

The many friends of Roy A. Faye, New England manager for the Matheson car, are today congratulating him over his fine shooting at the Riverside traps of the Boston Athletic Association Saturday. Not only did Mr. Faye win the scratch event with a clean score of 50 breaks, but during the afternoon he broke 150 straight targets, missing but nine. This is a new record for the Riverside traps.

DETROIT TEAM OFF NORTH

MONTROSE, Ia.—With the hardest and best schedule of games ever arranged for them, the Detroit Americans started on their trip northward today.

SIX GOLFERS PLACED ON SCRATCH IN NATIONAL LIST

NEW YORK—Some 470 or more amateurs in this country will be eligible to take part in the annual golf championship of the United States Golf Association, to be held Sept. 2 to 7 over the links of the Chicago Golf Club, unless some exceptions are made by the association between now and then. All doubts as to "who is who" have been set at rest with the appearance of the national handicap list, the first ever arranged.

This list is to be national in scope, and rates the golfers from scratch to six, inclusive, and those not included will have to become spectators or stay away when championship week rolls round. A glance at the list reveals the fact that six have been placed at scratch. Those sharing the position of honor are Charles Evans, Jr., and Albert Seckel of Chicago; D. Travers of Garden City, Oswald Kirkby of Englewood, and Frederick Herreshoff of this city.

The names of three former champions, H. J. Whigham, Herbert Harriman and L. N. James, are not on the list. Although only those handicapped will be wanted at the championship, a way has been provided whereby an occasional exception may be made. In other words, if a golfer feels that he has been slighted he will have the right to go out and return three scores on as many different days. The resolution drafted by the executive committee to govern this condition follows:

Resolved, That because of the large membership of this association it is impracticable to fix a handicap for players who deserve a rating greater than six strokes; and further, that any player whose name does not appear on the official handicap list desires a handicap he may submit to the executive committee.

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PROGRESSIVES NAME DELEGATES-AT-LARGE FOR MR. ROOSEVELT

Candidates for delegates-at-large pledged to Mr. Roosevelt for whom the progressive Republicans of Massachusetts urge support at the presidential primary on April 30 was announced by the executive committee of that organization. Two lists of candidates were given out, one composed of candidates for delegates-at-large and the other alternates, as follows:

Delegates—Charles S. Baxter of Medford, George W. Coleman of Boston, Frederick Fossick of Fitchburg, Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard, Octave A. La Riviere of Springfield, James P. Magenis of Boston, Arthur L. Nason of Haverhill, Alvin G. Weeks of Fall River.

Alternates—Charles L. Burrill of Boston, Thomas F. Doherty of Boston, Richard F. Flynn of Somerville, John Larabee of Melrose, John G. Maxfield of Springfield, Max Mitchell of Boston, the Rev. Cassius A. Ward of Boston, Russell A. Wood of Cambridge.

The committee issued a statement urging the election of its candidates, asserting that Mr. Roosevelt's "policy of the square deal" and his strong and vigorous fight in the interests of the people have endeared him to the people generally. The committee says that those who are now opposing the Roosevelt movement in Massachusetts are the same ones "who fought to prevent the people from having the right to express their choice for President at the coming presidential primaries."

Mr. Baxter, whose name heads the list of delegates-at-large candidates, was the campaign manager for Louis A. Frothingham, the Republican candidate for Governor in the last contest. Albert Bushnell Hart is the Harvard professor of history and writer of historical works.

Republicans in the ninth Congress district, who are supporting President Taft, have agreed on the following candidates for delegates from that district: Dr. B. F. Campbell of East Boston and Edgar F. Power of Winthrop.

At a gathering of Democrats of the state at the Boston City Club on Saturday a Democratic club was organized with Frank J. Donahue, Democratic candidate for secretary of state at the last election, president.

It is said among Democratic leaders that Governor Foss is nearly the unanimous choice for the presidential nominee for President of those who have been placed on the state committee's slate of delegates-at-large. These Foss men, it is understood, expect to give Governor Foss a complimentary vote on the first ballot; then, if he does not appear strong to cast their strength for one of the other candidates.

George Fred Williams of Dedham, who recently returned from a trip to Nebraska, says that he will support Governor Foss on a complimentary ballot. He believes, he says, that Champ Clark is the logical candidate for the Democrats to support. He declares himself opposed to Woodrow Wilson.

STREET CARS OR ELSE RECEIVER FOR ROAD, WESTWOOD PETITION

DEDHAM, Mass.—Westwood selectmen asked the supreme court today either to compel the Dedham & Franklin Street Railway Company to reestablish service between Westwood and Dedham or appoint a receiver to operate the road.

Henry E. Weatherbee, Henry F. Mylod and George C. Lee, the selectmen, filed a petition with the supreme judicial court, seeking an injunction, enjoining the road from operating cars in Westwood.

The petitioners say the railroad violated the terms of its agreement with the town when it received a franchise in 1898 by discontinuing service between Westwood and Dedham on Jan. 1, 1912. Now the line operates between the Westwood-Walpole line and Franklin. The petitioners contend that the road agreed to give service between Dedham and Westwood.

Westwood sends about a dozen pupils to the Dedham high school. It used to cost the town 10 cents a day for each of them. Since the street car line was discontinued it has cost 30 cents each.

TECH MEN WILL STUDY NEW YORK

Members of the Civil Engineering Society, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, are to go to New York April 3 for a four days' trip to inspect bridges, transportation facilities, iron structures and railroad stations. Prof. L. E. Moore of the civil engineering department will accompany the men.

A. W. SHAW IS ARRAIGNED
Arthur W. Shaw, who was indicted and brought to Boston from California to answer the charge of larceny of \$19,000 from the A. W. Shaw Corporation of Freeport, Me., pleaded not guilty and was held in \$10,000 bail when arraigned today in the superior criminal court before Judge Chase.

RATIONAL GOLF

By STEVEN ARMSTRONG

It is queer how one becomes attached to a club and feels a personal loss if anything happens to it. The most honored club in my own bag is a well-worn mashie, showing signs of many a hand to hand conflict with stings and other evils which beset some golf courses. I remember the look of scorn which came over the face of a well known player seeing it. "Why do you not buy a new mashie? This one is a battered wreck," said he drawing it from the bag and beginning to waggle with it. Suddenly a different expression came over his face and he took a swing, then tried, in rapid succession, all the movements from a three-quarter to a wrist shot; finally he took some balls from his pocket, and threw them on the ground, playing them with unerring swiftness. Then he looked at me. "Will you sell it?" He did not seem surprised when I refused, and made a penciled note in a pocket memorandum of the maker's name and address.

The truth is, that battered club is perfectly balanced. A tennis champion said his new racquet did not feel like "part of his arm" as had old one did, though the new one was supposed to be identical in every respect with its predecessor. Why is it? Perhaps it is on the part with an old friend who has helped us through many a hard place, we feel confident he will not fail us now. W. L. Watson gives a sketch in *Golf Illustrated* of the old club maker, a genial pen-picture, which is pleasant reading, pen-picture, which is kindly whimsical humor and its value as a character study.

The old clubmaker was not only a player, but he was in constant touch with the game. His shop looked out on the links and was open to every comer who wanted an old club patched or a new one made. What characteristic scenes recur to the memory from those days!

There would enter, for instance, to the man at his bench, all powdered with the fine dust from his rasp, a player who had just lost his match. "Tom, this club you made me heels terribly." Tom takes the club, gravely examines the head with it and out freely, and pour into the sympathetic ear of the clubmaker the tale of your club's infirmities. But you had to beware that your story was reasonable. If you imitated the man who wanted a new horn fitted because it that caught his eye, you richly deserved the retort, "Was ye drivin' your heid, sir?"

Every golfer knows the extent to which a favorite club, especially a driver, becomes almost a part of himself. This sentiment which he will find, the true clubmaker will always share with him to the full. The skill with which such a workman could patch up defects, apparently irreparable, was quite wonderful. There was an old gentleman who brought his play-club into the shop one day and, with a woeful face, said, "See, man; what can you do with that?" The clubmaker regarded the transverse crack for a moment or two, and then said, in a mournful voice, as if announcing the death of a friend, "I'm feared its done w' this time, sir." "Is there nothing you can do with it?" "No, sir, no; but I'll tell ye" (brightening up) "I have a bit wood the very britter o' this, an' ye'll never ken the difference when I've made it up." Even 'ben the old golfer, turning at the door, cried back, "You'll be able to run the old lead into it at any rate!" He had possessed the club for 15 years; during that time it had had six new heads and two new shafts, and yet—such is sentiment—it was still the same club! In that belief he was aided and abetted by the clubmaker, and thus a pleasant fiction was maintained, which was grateful to both. Although the fact does not accord with the general Scottish character, still true it is, many and many a time these clubmakers persuaded a man who came to buy a new club that the old one, with a little mending, would be quite serviceable. It seemed as if they did not like to contemplate the loss of a golf club.

When he has gone, Tom files away the date marks on the heel, scrapes the lead a little, revarnishes the head, and behold! next time the club drives to a wonder. Tom smiles; he has learned to be charitable in such cases, for he knows how subtle a thing a play-club is. He knows, for example, that a shaft may be good as a shaft, and a head good as a head, but by no means follows that together they will make a good club. That mysterious quality called "balance" follows no known law. Strange as it may seem, actual trial shows that a shaft which feels "dead" with an eight-ounce head, often gives a beautiful spring with only one 7/8 ounces. We are very far from pretending

that the work will be carried on in eastern Dutch Borneo, the natural history of which is practically unknown.

This opportunity to study a country practically unknown to zoologists comes through the interest of a friend of the Smithsonian Institution, who is financing the expedition.

Mr. Raven, who is an enthusiastic naturalist, hopes to secure interesting material, including the characteristic mammals of the country, such as orangs, deer, wild pigs, squirrels and small rodents. It is his intention to go to Singapore and from there to Batavia, Java, where he will confer with the Dutch authorities and the American consul and then sail to Samarinda, Borneo. At Samarinda he hopes to secure a native steamboat and be towed up the Mahakam or Koti river for nearly 200 miles.

The trip will probably take up the greater part of a year.

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First Lieutenant of Engineers H. L. Boyd, detached from the Guthrie on April 1 and ordered to the Bear.

First Lieutenant of Engineers S. M. Rock, detached from the Bear upon relief and ordered to the Golden Gate.

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Third Lieutenant of Engineers H. C. Roach, detached from the Androscoggin and ordered to the Bear; granted 20 days' leave en route.

First Lieutenant of Engineers A. C. Norman, granted seven days' leave.

Second Lieutenant W. F. Towle, detached from the Woodbury on April 1 and ordered to the McCulloch.

Third Lieutenant of Engineers Ellis Reed, Hill, detached from the Apache and ordered to the McCulloch; granted seven days' leave en route.

First Lieutenant John Boedecker, detached from the Apache upon relief and ordered to the Morrell.

Third Lieutenant of Engineers K. W. Kraft,

detached from the Onondaga on March 20 and ordered to the Manning; granted 30 days' leave of absence en route.

Third Lieutenant of Engineers B. C. McCadden, detached from the McCulloch upon relief and ordered to the Tuscarora; granted 30 days' leave en route.

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Second

FASHIONS AND THE HOUSEHOLD

GOWN OF BATISTE FOR MORNING

Flowered and plain materials combined

COMBINATIONS of flowered material with plain are greatly in vogue. Illustrated is a morning gown that shows white batiste printed with a dainty design combined with plain pink and it is very charming and very attractive. It is simple to make, also, which should make it especially desirable at this season of the year.

The jacket is cut in one with the sleeves and is tucked in a distinctive and novel manner. The tucks give a yoke effect at the same time that they provide becoming fulness and there are only under-arm seams to be sewed up.

The skirt is five gored, but it is laid in a wide tuck that gives the effect of a tunic and in this case the lower part is made of plain lawn, the seam being made beneath the tuck.

As will be seen there is very little labor and very little time needed for the making of such a gown, yet it is graceful and attractive, fashionable and practical. The same model can be used for any reasonable material. If liked, the skirt can be made all of one and it can be trimmed with bands or finished only with a hem and stitched tuck.

Bordered materials are very attractive this season and the skirt could be made of bordered lawn or batiste, with the border cut off and applied as banding to give a most charming effect.

Stripes are greatly in vogue and striped lawn could be trimmed with the same material cut on the cross. Indeed, simple as the design is, it means many possibilities.

For a woman of medium size the jacket will require $2\frac{1}{2}$ yards of material 27" or 36" or $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 44 inches wide; for the upper part of the skirt will be needed $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards 27, three yards 36 or 44 inches wide, for the lower portion of the skirt three yards 27, $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards 36 or 44 inches wide, and for the trimming one yard of additional material 27 inches wide will suffice.

The pattern of the jacket, No. 7006, cut in three sizes, small 34 or 36, medium



38 or 40, large 42 or 44 bust, and of the skirt, No. 6919, in sizes from 22 to 30 inches waist, can be bought at any May Mantua agency, or will be sent by mail. Address 102 West Thirty-second street, New York, or Masonic Temple, Chicago.

ADVANCE IN THE ART OF DYEING

Well shown in the fabrics used by fashion

ANY one who thinks that the art of coloring was lost in the fifteenth century must modify her views when handling the filmy stuffs of today; says an exchange.

Dyeing has again reached a pinnacle, and the crude colors and tawdry effects and insignificant designs that were endured for half a century or more have passed away. Color sense has been heightened and strengthened in every manner, and it is probable that the public knows too much to accept ugly things.

They have been educated into artistic knowledge through fabrics and the combination of fabrics. While great dressmakers have lived in every age, crafty weavers and artistic dyers have not. It has always been a mystery why any one is great as the elder Worth should have permitted some of the atrocious in colors that were prevalent during his day, for he could have influenced the dyers.

Think of what genius he must have had to have got his effects from a paucity of colored materials! Today every dressmaker, as well as the seamstress of small ability, has the opportunity to play with fabrics that the elder Worth would have given much of his income to have possessed. There is nothing in the

land, the sea, or the sky that the dyers of today do not seem to catch and imprison in a mesh of silk or cotton or metal.

There is a story told in Paris that the great artists in this line go to places in Europe where the view is famous, and there they make their experiments in colors; and that it is not unknown for the great dressmakers to study the sunsets of Egypt and in the southern coasts of France and Italy that they may transfer nature's color schemes to the fabric creations that leave their shops.

Whatever the means, we are the heirs to all their genius. The names of the famous dressmakers of the world are familiar to almost every woman in civilized countries; and yet the artist dyers behind the dressmakers are unknown even to the trade.

The man who succeeded in getting that wonderful Egyptian blue, which we are going to wear again, and the men who got the rare reds and pinks of the sunset, and put them into fabrics, are almost obscure, and yet the men and women who put these colors into practical shape are heralded over the world for their artistic merits.

STORIES ADDED TO LESSONS

Work in South African infant schools

AN INTERESTING account of teaching small children in the schools in South Africa has been given to the Dispatch by Miss Mary Adamson, who was one of the two lady inspectors engaged from this country to organize the infant schools in South Africa, says an Edinburgh special to the Monitor. She has worked in the western half of the colony, from Capetown to Kimberley and from Mafeking to Port Elizabeth. She has inspected schools of all kinds, high schools and mission schools in which colored children are received, English church schools, Dutch Reformed, Moravian and many other establishments.

Great attention is paid in South Africa to giving the youngest children a sound training which will fit them for the work of later years. The central purpose of their system is to educate the child by "interest" and to abolish every thing that does not tend to educate as well as amuse it. Originality is considered a great merit in a teacher and these are encouraged to use their own discretion very largely and to take responsibility on themselves.

In South Africa, Miss Adamson said, they work under most pleasant conditions, the climate is very delightful and the children are generally speaking, happier than those in older countries. A certain plan of study is being drawn from local surroundings, or from events of interest in the outside world. Only useful kinds of hand work are chosen for instruction, such as brush work, clay modeling and cane weaving, the kindergarten work being selected so as to correlate with the general scheme.

One of the most attractive features of the curriculum is the telling of a weekly story, which is selected from such books

as "Alice in Wonderland," "Just So Stories," "Peter Pan" or some old English fairy tale, Longfellow's "Hiawatha" or a popular tale in South Africa called "Jock of the Bushveld." While these are being read, the children are allowed to draw their own ideas of the story, and as one may very easily believe, Miss Adamson says, some extremely interesting and amusing pictures are produced.

FASHION BITS

There is a prophecy of plain effects in everything fashionable.

Tassels and ball fringe are popular trimming for the new satin suits.

Among the new velvets, the loveliest come in shades of vieux rose.

A double collarette with scalloped edges distinguishes dainty navy blue waists.

Fascinating new collars have straight stocks and wide frills joining the edge of the collar.

Separate blouses of navy blue crepe de chine are relieved by revers and collars of white satin. —Pittsburg Gazette Times.

FOR MEN'S SHIRTS

A leather extension bag made just the size for taking a shirt is a great convenience when traveling. At least six shirts may be carried in the case, though it will carry less quite as successfully. —Newark News.

TRIED RECIPES

HOLLANDAISE SAUCE

Cream half cup butter and add the yolks of two eggs, one at a time, beating it thoroughly; then one-third cup boiling water. Cook in a double boiler till it thickens to the consistency of a custard. The seasoning, which consists of one fourth of a teaspoon of salt, a dash of cayenne pepper and one tablespoon of lemon juice, is added just before the sauce is taken from the fire.

SAUCE TARTARE

To half a pint of mayonnaise sauce, which has been seasoned with a pinch of mustard, add the following ingredients chopped fine: Two tablespoons capers, three olives, a small shallot or two ounces cucumber pickles and a tablespoon of chopped parsley. This sauce is delicious for fried or boiled fish, fried oysters, boiled tongue or as a dressing for salad.

MINT SAUCE

To three ounces of brown sugar add three tablespoons of chopped mint and half a pint of vinegar. Let stand until sugar is melted. To serve with roast lamb or mutton.

BEURRE NOIR SAUCE

Cut up 10 ounces of butter; put in a saute or frying pan over the fire; cook until it acquires a dark brown color (without being burnt); take off the fire to cool. Put in a quart stewpan three tablespoons vinegar, two small pinches pepper; place on the stove and reduce to one third. When the butter is cooled pour into the stewpan containing the vinegar. The butter should be cooled before mixing, otherwise it would probably froth over the stewpan. This is a good sauce for peaches or fried eggs, also shad and ray.

TOMATO SAUCE

One and a half tablespoons each of chopped celery, onion and carrots cooked in one fourth cup of butter until well browned; add one fourth cup flour and stir until well blended, then pour on while stirring, one and one-third cups brown stock and two thirds cup stewed and strained tomatoes in which one fourth teaspoon soda has been dissolved; add a sprig each of parsley and thyme, chopped fine, half a teaspoon salt and dash of pepper and cook 20 minutes.

BECHAMEL SAUCE

Cook $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups of white stock 20 minutes with one slice of onion, one slice carrot, a bit of bay leaf, a sprig of parsley and six pepper corns, then strain.

It should be cooked down to about one cup of liquor. Melt four tablespoons of flour in a sautepan and pour over it the hot sauce and one cup scalded milk (if too thick add more milk); season with salt and pepper and two teaspoons lemon juice. If preferred you may add half a cup of sliced mushrooms.

CAPER SAUCE

One third cup butter, three tablespoons flour, $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups hot water, half a teaspoon salt, dash of pepper and half cup of capers. Melt half the butter and add flour with seasonings and pour on gradually hot water. Boil five minutes and add remaining butter in small pieces and the capers last. Serve with boiled mutton. —San Francisco Call.

DURABLE APRONS

Every housekeeper delights in a long-lived sack apron which completely covers her gown. It is much cheaper to make these at home than to get them ready made in the shops, and by so doing you will be able to make them so they will outwear two of the bought ones. Cut the front portion of the apron double and join it in the side seams to the side gores of single material, says an exchange. The apron will then wear much longer and, besides, will protect the gown underneath twice as well, for it is always the center of the front that wears out soonest and collects the greatest amount of soil.

A large pocket is sewed on each side gore in which can be slipped a soft holder to protect the hands from hot cooking utensils.

CHINA TEMPERED

Many a lover of fine china is heart-broken to discover her choice dinner or tea set lined with hair-like cracks. Hot tea or chocolate poured into these dainty cups often cracks them instantly.

A Chinese china merchant gave this bit of information when a rare tea set was purchased from him:

Before using delicate china, place it in a pan of cold water. Let it gradually come to the boil, allowing the china to remain in the water until cold. This tempers the china and it is able to withstand the sudden expansion caused by heat.

There is no need of repeating this favorite Italian salad plant, finocchio, which gives an indescribable flavor to salads, and tastes, when growing, very much like licorice. We have been growing it, for it is as thrifty as a weed!

Then another plant called new is that for six years on Long Island. We saw in somebody's nature notes that it was a lasting shame that endive ("Whitloof chicory" was meant) and French artichokes could not be grown in the United States. It would be sad if only it were true.

French artichoke is simply the bud of a big thistle that we have been growing for the last five years without any difficulty whatever. The misnamed "endive" which is not (even botanically speaking) entitled to this name, is simply the high-

CHEESE PUT INTO MANY DISHES

Each said to be improved by its presence.

ONE of the farmers' bulletins (No. 487) issued by the government, says that an ounce of cheese roughly is equivalent to one egg, to a glass of milk, or to two ounces of meat. It gives recipes for a pimento and cheese roast and a nut and cheese roast.

There are a lot of dishes made of eggs and cheese, including creamed cheese and eggs, eggs with baked cheese, scrambled eggs with cheese, and Swiss eggs. Three or four recipes are given for cheese omelet, and then comes what may appear to the layman to be a somewhat startling innovation, and that is the serving of cheese on breakfast food. Such a combination as cereals cooked with cheese, toast, fruit and cocoa or chocolate makes a palatable as well as nutritious breakfast and one which does not require much work to prepare and to clear away.

A recipe for preparing oatmeal with cheese follows: "Wheat breakfast foods, either parched or unparched, corn meal and hominy may be prepared in the same way.

Two cupsful of oatmeal, one cupful of grated cheese, one tablespoonful of butter, one level teaspoonful of butter, one level teaspoonful of salt. Cook the oatmeal as usual. Shortly before serving stir in the butter and add the cheese, and stir until the cheese is melted and thoroughly blended with the cereal. The cheese should be mild in flavor and soft in texture. The proportion of cheese used may be increased if a more pronounced cheese flavor is desired.

A few of the other dishes for which

recipes are given are Roman gnocchi, cheese souffle with pastry, cheese croquettes and fried cheese balls. Here is the way you make cheese croquettes and cheese balls:

Croquettes—Three tablespoonfuls of butter, one quarter cupful of flour, two thirds cupful of milk, yolks of two eggs, one cupful of cheese cut in very small pieces, one half cupful of grated cheese, salt and pepper. Make with a white sauce, using the butter, flour and the milk. Add the unbeaten yolks and stir until well mixed, then add the grated cheese. As soon as the cheese melts, remove from the fire, fold in the pieces of cheese and add the seasoning. Spread in a shallow pan and cool. Cut into squares or strips, cover with an egg and crumb mixture and fry in deep fat.

Cheese Balls—One and one half cupfuls of grated cheese, one tablespoonful of flour, the whites of three eggs, salt, pepper, cracker dust. Beat the whites of the eggs, add the other ingredients, make into balls and roll in cracker dust. If the amount of flour is doubled, the mixture may be dropped from a spoon and fried without being rolled in crumbs.

All of the foregoing are hearty cheese dishes that might be substituted for meat at dinner. There are other recipes in which cheese plays a less prominent part. These include milk and cheese soup, cheese and vegetable soup, scalloped cabbage or cauliflower with cheese, cheese with potato puff, cheese salads, cheese jelly, deviled eggs with cheese, cheese and celery, cheese biscuits, cheese drops, cheese wafers, cheese gingerbread, cheese custard and brown Betty with cheese.

EXTENDING FLAVOR OF MEAT

One way of reducing cost of living

THE expense for meat in the home may be reduced in several ways, and each housekeeper can, of course, best judge which to use in her own case. In many American families meat is eaten two or three times a day. In localities where fish can be obtained fresh and cheap, it might well be more frequently substituted for meat, for the sake of variety as well as economy.

Ingenious cooks have many ways of extending the flavor of meat, that is, by combining a small quantity with other materials to make a large dish. The common household methods of extending the meat flavor through a considerable quantity of material, which would otherwise be lacking in distinctive taste, are to serve meat with dumplings, generally in the dish with it, to combine meat with crusts, as in meat pies or meat rolls, or to serve meat on toast. Borders of rice, hominy or mashed potatoes are examples of the same principle applied in different ways. By serving some preparation of flour, rice, hominy or other food rich in starch with the meat, we get a dish which, in itself, approaches nearer to the balanced ration than meat alone and one in which the meat flavor is extended through a large amount of the material, says the Modern Frisella.

MEAT AND PASTRY ROLLS—Small quantities of cold ham, chicken or other meat may be utilized for these. The meat should be chopped fine, well seasoned, mixed with enough savory fat or butter to make it "shape" and formed into rolls about the size of a finger. A short dough (made, say, of a pint of flour, two tablespoonsfuls of lard, one teaspoonful of baking powder, salt and milk enough to mix) should be rolled thin, cut into strips and folded about the meat rolls, care being taken to keep the shape regular. The rolls should be baked in a quick oven until they are a delicate brown color, and served hot.

VEGETABLES THAT ARE NOT NEW

Some old ones are not generally recognized

AS a matter of fact there are no new vegetables, yet people who have lived in New England all their lives would call collards new, while to even up, a southerner would stare haughtily at barberries. A Californian would consider a paw-paw a hump-backed banana, while a "buckeye" a plum purple-green fig might be reminiscent of wizened-up persimmon, but never a flat brown fig, says the Long Island Agronomist.

We read a story in one of New York's big publications which called cartoon a new thing and credited it to the elderly family. It may be some relation to celery from a botanical point of view, but practically it is simply a robust, silver leafed thistle, bloom and all, and it is not new, for we grew it on Long Island eight years ago and it has been grown in Spain for a vast number of years.

Then another plant called new is that for six years on Long Island. We saw in somebody's nature notes that it was a lasting shame that endive ("Whitloof chicory" was meant) and French artichokes could not be grown in the United States. It would be sad if only it were true.

French artichoke is simply the bud of a big thistle that we have been growing for the last five years without any difficulty whatever. The misnamed "endive" which is not (even botanically speaking) entitled to this name, is simply the high-

A Newspaper

To perform its greatest service to the advertiser MUST GO INTO

The Home

A newspaper to go into the homes of people who would be for the most part the class of families and individuals whose buying ability supports the producer and merchant, must be of a caliber that appeals to thinking and progressive readers. The qualities in a newspaper that carry it into the home are wholesomeness, collective interest for all the family, young and old; ideals and editorial opinion which deserve the respect and attention of substantial people. A clientele measuring up to this standard represents 100% buying ability, because the people composing it are well-to-do, of independent means, as well as the good-salaried and self-respecting worker.

This newspaper is welcomed in a steadily increasing number of homes in every community throughout the country. The qualities which make the daily newspaper a home newspaper predominate in the Monitor. The reading public is accepting it more and more, because it has learned to depend upon what it says in its news columns, to concur with the soundness and sincerity of its editorial viewpoint, and to appreciate the integrity and reliability of its advertisers.

Well-known reputable local and general advertisers realize the potential value of a buying public which reads a paper like the Monitor regularly. They know from experience that Monitor subscribers and readers can be addressed with prompt response. They know that there is a pronounced feeling of loyalty on the part of Monitor subscribers toward their favorite newspaper, because its readers thoroughly endorse the ideals for which it stands, clean news, clean and honest advertising.

The reason, then, is plain why the Monitor grows in public favor and advertising patronage. This general endorsement, however, is a great spur to those who are responsible for the Monitor to make it more interesting, more helpful to every community, business or individual before which or whom it comes.

News of Real Estate, Shipping and Sailings

REAL ESTATE NEWS

It is announced that a modern concrete factory building is to be built on Atherton street, near Boylston station and next to the railroad tracks in Jamaica Plain, for the occupancy of three manufacturing concerns, in which R. M. and C. R. Currier, both residents of Jamaica Plain, are factors, Robert M. Currier being the treasurer of each of the concerns.

The building designed by Monks & Johnson, architects and engineers, will be 60 feet by 250, and will have four stories, giving a total floor space of 60,000 square feet above the basement, which will give 7000 square feet additional working space.

The equipment will include an automatic fire system for fire protection, electric elevators, fire-proof vaults, intercommunicating telephone system, lunch room for men, retiring room for women, ample wash rooms, and a private locker for each employee. The building is being constructed for the Randall-Faichney Company.

The MacKae Manufacturing Company and the Babson-Dow Company are the other concerns that will occupy the new plant. Each will be equipped with the most modern and improved automatic machinery for the manufacture of their varied products.

SUFFOLK REGISTRY TRANSFERS

The following list of property comprises the latest recorded transfers taken from the official report of the real estate exchange.

(BOSTON (City Proper)

Roman Catholic Archbishop of Boston to city of Boston, Harrison ave. and Union Park st. 3 p. \$1,23,007.

Angelo De Rosa et al. to Thomas M. Smith, 100 Harrison ave. 1 p. \$1.

Martha B. Angel to Susan Sherry, Pine st. and Broadway Extro. 2 p. \$1.

Samuel Goldsmith to William Joslin, Warren ave. 1 p. \$1.

William Joslin to Angelina Eta, Warren ave. 1 p. \$1.

Samuel Goldsmith et al. to Celia Urofsky, Billerica st. 1 p. \$1.

Washington B. Red. Estate Co. to Mary E. Quincy, Willow pk. 2 lots. d. \$400.

DORCHESTER

Frances M. Perkins est. to Mass. Institute of Technology, Norfolk st. 1 p. \$1.

Martha H. Dyer to city of Boston, Madison ave. and Willowwood st. 1 p. \$1.

Wellington Holbrook et al. to James Maher, Elm and Alabama sts. d. \$1.

Frederick J. Rockwell to Mary A. Eggleston, Peabody st. 1 p. \$1.

Albert J. Behan to Gilbert E. Goudy, Chelmsford st. 1 p. \$1.

WEST ROXBURY

Bernard Brooker to Harry Brooker et al. 1 p. \$1.

Services, Blue Hill, 1/2 late Trust to Lillie E. Robertson, Spring rd. 2 lots. q. \$1.

Lillie E. Robertson to Herman Kinderbrey, Spring rd. 2 lots. q. \$1.

Franklin, 100 Franklin st. to George E. Cole, Cornwall st. q. \$1.

George G. Cole to Anna Pempel, Cornhill st. 1 p. \$1.

Cornwall st. to John T. Foster, Augustus av. 1 p. \$1.

Reality Trust of Mass. to Hattie Pfund, Washington st. and High View av. q. \$1.

BRIGHTON

Albert Geiger Jr. to William J. Stoker, Princeton av. q. \$1.

William J. Stoker to Frances Holland, Princeton av. q. \$1.

W. W. Stevens to Joseph E. Stevens to use of Wilbur W. Stevens, Commonwealth av. and Wallingford rd. Wallingford rd. d. \$1.

HYDE PARK

Walter Scott to Robert P. Scott, Brainerd st. q. \$1.

CHELSEA

Emma M. Grant to Nathan S. Freeman, Jefferson st. 1 p. \$1.

County Savings Bank, mrgte. to John DeSoto, Orange st. d. \$2125.

Vincenzo Orlando to Joseph D. Zolla, Broadway, q. \$1.

Ruth M. Dwyer to Rachel Bon, Williams and Pine st. d. \$500.

Ellen M. Christie to Louis Reppucci, Washington av. 1 p. \$1.

Dora Levy to Bessie Broomfield, Summer st. Summer st. w. \$1.

David Levy to Bessie Broomfield, Summer st. w. \$1.

Max Sh. to Lizzie Ashman, Elm st. q. \$1.

Charles H. Jennings, mrgte. to Henry H. Warren and Summit av. d. \$1.

EW 200.

WINTHROP

Annie E. Gately et al. trs. to Delia A. Davis, Shirley and Forrest st. q. \$1.

Frederick H. Rudd to Florence Gibby, Otis st. q. \$1.

Elk Building Assn. of Winthrop to Cornelius M. Doherty, Washington st. q. \$1.

Mortg. & Equity Inv. Co. of Mass. mrgte. to John R. B. 2 lots. q. \$1.

John R. Wilson to Charles L. Stubbins, Somerton st. q. \$1.

John R. Wilson to Charles L. Stubbins, Somerton st. q. \$1.

John R. Wilson to Charles L. Stubbins, Somerton st. q. \$1.

REVERE

Ada T. Hayden et al. est. to George H. Smith, Allerton st. d. \$1.

John T. Jones to James Franklin, Henry st. q. \$1.

Harry A. Flint et al. to John Buchanan, Ocean av. and B. R. B. & L. R. B. w. \$1.

BUILDING NOTICES

Permits to construct, alter or repair buildings were posted in the office of the building commissioner of the city of Boston today as printed below. Location, owner, architect and nature of work are given in the order here given:

Farrington st. 1/2, ward 1; John Mells; after dwelling.

Sarotza st. 227, ward 1; A. Marcelli; after dwelling.

Bennett st. 34, ward 1; George H. Holloway; 1/2, store and dwelling.

Orleans st. 127, ward 2; Peter Gaust; after dwelling.

Desert st. 24, ward 2; E. Lesse; fire dwelling.

Cook st. cor. Cook st. 24, ward 4; Julia Fay; 1/2, dwelling.

Endicott st. 137-137, ward 6; Philip Torrice, Silverman Eng. Co.; after store and tenements.

Hanover st. 157-189, ward 6; T. B. Marke, T. A. Norcross; after stores and Salvation Army.

Portland st. 33-35, ward 6; Emily M. French; fire stores and storage.

North Center st. 24-28, ward 6; E. D. Colman et al.; after storage.

State st. 221-224-225, ward 6; H. A. Johnson; 1/2, after mercantile.

Purchase st. 114-120, ward 7; David M. Cheever, Samuel H. Wilde; after mercantile.

South st. 170, ward 7; John Lawrence et al.; after mercantile.

Summer st. 95-97, ward 7; H. H. Hunnewell; after mercantile.

Beverly st. 29-31, S. John P. Hazlett; fire mercantile.

Portland st. 114-116, cor. Chardon st. w. 6; Bishop & Babcock Co.; after mercantile.

PROPOSED JAMAICA PLAIN BUILDING



Plan of new structure to be occupied by the Randall-Faichney Company, MacKae Manufacturing Company and the Babson-Dow Company; Monks & Johnson, architects, Boston

SHIPPING NEWS

PORT OF BOSTON

Arrived

Str Ivernia (Br.), Benison, Liverpool March 13 and Queenstown 14.

Str Herman Winter, O'Donnell, New York.

Tug Pallas, Ford, New Bedford, two wrecking lighter Salvor.

Tug F E Richard, Miller, Rockland, Me.

Tug Boxer, Bowden, Salem.

Sch Gen E S Greeley, Haskell, New York; news, Va., coal.

Sch M V B Chase, Tuttle, New York for Searsport.

Cleared

Str Boston (Br.), Simms, Yarmouth, N. S.

Str City of Macon, Diehl, Savannah, St Howard, Chase, Baltimore via Newport News.

Str H M Whitney, Crowell, New York, Str Governor Dingley, Strout, Portland.

Strures rd. 34, ward 22; R. E. Fowler; wood dwelling.

Str Calvin Austin, Portland, Eastport and St John, N. B.; tug Prudence, tow bgs.

Str Wm. F. Hersey, tow at Boston P. O. 15, March 16.

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SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY EVERYWHERE

Buyers' Guide to Shops of Quality

Boston

ACCOUNT BOOKS

BARRY, BEALE & CO., 108-110 Washington st., Boston.—Requisites demanded by the penman of the office or in the home may be found at the BLANK BOOK CORNER, Phone Richmond 1492.

ANDIRONS

ANDIRONS, Kitchen Furnishings, B. F. MACY, formerly of F. Walker & Co., 430 Boylston st., Tel. B. B. 3900.

ART CALENDARS DE LUXE

RUPERT A. FAIRBAIRN, 5-7 Dorchester Ave., Exeter, Boston, Mass., Mailing Cards, Blotters and Post Cards for monthly service a specialty.

ARTIST

PICTURES, CARDS AND ARTISTIC SOUVENIRS. Book Illuminating and Designing, Watercolor, Letter Heads, Quotations, Holders, and Picture Puzzle, 25c. each. JOHN H. TEARLE, 429 Boylston st., Boston, Mass.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

CHILDREN'S NOVELTIES, Kindergarten, Easter Cards, Albums, MRS. J. C. WHITE'S, 19 Broadmoor st.

AUTOMOBILE PAINTING

HIGH CLASS AUTOMOBILE painting and body work. Quality guaranteed. C. A. CURRIER, 130 Brookside av., Jam. Plain.

AUTOMOBILE TIRE REPAIRING

TIRE REPAIRING AND VULCANIZING, McDONALD RUBBER CO., 18A Tennyson st., rear of Motor Mart

BIBLES

MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY, 411 Bromfield st., mail address 12 Bowditch st., Boston. Largest assortment; lowest prices; various versions, Bibles and Bindings. Send for catalogue 8.

BRASS CRAFT

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass. Intensely interesting. Send for catalogue.

BRUSH SHOPS

G. H. WORCESTER & CO., 35 Exchange st., off State st.—Brushes, Dusters and Brooms, Sponges and Chamomile Skins.

CAMERAS AND CAMERA SUPPLIES

J. B. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston, Mass.—Best Cameras. Very fine developing and printing.

CARPET BEATING

ADAMS & SWETT CLEANSING CO., Carpet Beating/Naptha Cleaning, Vacuum Cleaning, 130 Kenmore st., Roxbury. Tel. 1070.

CLOTHING—WET WEATHER

RAIN COATS, AUTO COATS. Reliable merchandise for every specific use—Men's, Women's, Boys', Girls'. FRANKLIN RUBBER CO., 105 Summer st., Boston.

CUSTOM CORSETS

CLAFF CUSTOM CORSET—Custom made, from \$12 up. 429 Boylston st., Madame Claff, expert corsetiere. Tel. B. B. 2975.

CUTLERY

J. E. HUNTER & CO., 60 Summer st., Boston—Best American, English and German makers.

DESIGNING

H. D. WHITE, 826 Colonial bldg., Bookplates, Monograms, Crests, Ecclesiastical, general designing; line and color rendering.

DOORS AND WINDOWS

E. A. CARLISLE & POPE CO., 2 SUDSBURY ST., BOSTON. STORM WINDOWS AND STORM DOORS. See our Star Storm Window Fasteners. Price 50c. per set. Tel. 1283.

HATTERS

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few days in the mother country, part of it in the city of London, and part of that in listening to the discussion of imperial commercial problems from widely different points of view. The educational effects of such experiences on those who participate in them, wherever their place of residence may be, it is impossible to estimate.

PHILADELPHIA TIMES—One new device for rapid communication now crowds upon another's heels, so fast they follow. The telegraph instruments which will tick off fifty words a minute is one of the possibilities of the immediate future in Great Britain, according to the statement recently made by Sir John Barron, parliamentary secretary to the postmaster-general. The circumstances in which the announcement was made are not without interest. The Associated chambers of commerce of Great Britain wished to enlist the cooperation of the government in the establishment of an all-British transatlantic cable, on the ground that the present cables are under American control. Sir John heartily opposed any such plan, and when he was finally forced to make public his reasons for so doing he came forward with the announcement that the British government would soon install these new telegraph devices, with a capacity of 50 words a minute. Time saving is one of the fields in which the ingenuity of the present day finds its most fruitful expression, and again it is found to be of special importance in the means of communication, whether in the matter of transportation or the transmission of messages.

STRAUSS PRODUCTION ANNOUNCED (Special to the Monitor)

BERLIN, Ger.—The first production of Dr. Richard Strauss' new comic opera, "Ariadne auf Naxos," will take place at the State theater at Stuttgart early in October. Herr von Hofmannsthal has again written the text, which is a kind of epilogue to Molier's "Bourgeois Gentilhomme." Dr. Strauss himself will conduct the opening performance and his special wish Fraulein Destinn and Fraulein Hempel will sing the principal parts. Over 200 invitations have been issued and accepted by leading operatic managers and critics from all parts of the world.

BUFFALO COMMERCIAL—There are indications that Canada is not to be far behind the United States in the good roads propaganda and it is believed that the project for an international highway extending from Miami, Fla., to Quebec, is not so unreasonable or visionary as some of the pessimists have argued. In fact the Dominion is already at work on the northerly end of this proposed high-

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BAY STATE NEWS BRIEFS

MIDDLEBORO

Trustees of the public library have elected: President, Warren H. Southworth; secretary and treasurer, Dr. E. S. Hathaway; executive committee, W. H. Southworth, David G. Pratt, Theodore N. Wood; finance committee, Nathan Washburn, Kenelm Winslow, Henry W. Sears; book committee, George Brayton, Walter Sampson, Dr. E. S. Hathaway. Miss May Eddy has been elected librarian.

Mrs. David G. Pratt has been elected honorary president of the Cabot Club, being the second one to whom such an honor has been given since the organization of the club about 15 years ago.

EVERETT

The board of public works has organized with William Walker as chairman. Mr. Walker today announced the appointment of these sub-committees of the board: Streets, William J. Schoppeley, chairman, Robert G. Chambers and John J. Mullen, Jr.; surface drainage, Robert G. Chambers, chairman, William J. Schoppeley and Clarence A. Hammond; water, John J. Mullen, Jr., chairman, W. J. Schoppeley, William Walker; sewers, Clarence A. Hammond, chairman, W. J. Schoppeley and J. J. Mullen, Jr.; accounts, William Walker, chairman, R. G. Chambers, C. A. Hammond.

QUINCY

The Wollaston Parent-Teachers Association held a meeting at the home of Herbert Albee, 377 Highland avenue, this afternoon under the auspices of the child nurture committee. Miss Amy M. Holmes, director of hygiene and practical education at Wellesley College will deliver an address.

A special meeting of the city council will be held this evening to pass the annual budget and act upon the appointments of the mayor, for the five positions upon the advisory board of the board of assessors.

STONEHAM

W. Padilla Gray, town treasurer, has been authorized to issue notes of the town for the following sums: For public schools, \$38,000; poor department, \$5000; street lighting, \$5165; town debt, including high school note for \$3000 and playground note for \$1000, \$8000; miscellaneous fund, \$3000; fire department, \$5000; police department, \$4000; soldiers' relief, \$2500; highway construction and repairs, \$7200; interest on town notes, \$6100; salaries of town officials, \$5475.

WALTHAM

Mayor Duane has called a special meeting of the board of aldermen for this evening and it is expected that the board will receive an appointment from the mayor to fill the vacancy in the board of health caused by the resignation of William H. Rankin. The board, at its last meeting, refused to confirm the appointment of Joseph A. Quinn for the place. It is likely that the mayor will also send to the board an appointment to the board of assessors from which George R. Beal recently resigned.

ARLINGTON

Harrie H. Whitmyre, chairman; Frank W. Hewitt, Samuel L. Knowlton, Calvin P. Cook and Alfred E. Myers, nominating committee for the Arlington Boat Club, have named these officers for the annual meeting to be held on the evening of April 1: President, George M. Brooks; vice-president, H. Walter Gleason; secretary, George H. Peirce; treasurer, Chester W. Whitney; trustees, Howard E. Cousins, Ernest H. Freeman, Samuel Usher 2d, Roger W. Homer and John Blevins.

MALDEN

Ernest S. Butler will be the speaker at the Nashua, N. H., Y. M. C. A. on Wednesday in the opening of the men and religion forward movement there. The high school societies have voted to hold their annual dramatic performance in high school hall, early in May, when a comedy entitled "Snowball" is to be given. Those that will be Miss Ruth Hyatt, Miss Jeanette Enwright, Miss Ramona Carle, Clifford Atwood, Arnot Erb, Arthur O'Connell and Cecil Chase.

LEXINGTON

Thomas M. Galvin, district deputy supreme archon of the Hyde Park conclave, and John H. Walsh of Dorchester, assistant district deputy supreme archon, and suite, assisted by Gerry Henderson of the Cambridge conclave, have installed these officers of Lexington Conclave, No. 787. Improved Order of Heptasophis, in Grand Army hall; Archon, William P. Wright; provost, Daniel T. Desmond; prelate, Hans C. Sorensen; secretary, Walter B. Wilkins; financier, Arthur W. Hatch; treasurer, William F. Glenn.

DORCHESTER

The Ladies Aid Society of the Grove Hall Universalist church will hold an Easter sale Wednesday afternoon from 2 until 10 p. m. at which the women will have for sale all kinds of useful articles for the home, cakes, candies and aprons. The Dorchester Gentlemen's Driving Club have announced an entertainment for March 31 at their clubrooms in Coddman square which will be arranged this week by John H. Buckley.

ROCKLAND

The officers and teachers of the Sunday schools in Rockland, Abington, Whitman and Hall will hold a conference in the Baptist church, this town, tonight. The topic for discussion will be "Organized Classes." The speakers are to be Mrs. E. Ware of Worcester, Mrs. A. E. Randall of Brockton, Mrs. N. D. Loud, H. C. Dudley and William S. O'Brien of Abington and R. C. Snow and Frank A. Sheldon of Rockland.

Classified Advertisements

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NEWTON

Waban Improvement Society has elected: President, George M. Angier; Vice-presidents, Dr. John May; Herbert R. Lane; treasurer, Cyrus Y. Ferris; secretary, Herbert S. Kimball; executive committee, David A. Ambrose, Adriam Sawyer, Jr., Charles C. Blaney, Donald M. Hill.

WAKEFIELD

Action will be taken by the town tonight on the proposal of J. William Murphy, a member of the finance commission, that the town purchase for a public playground three acres of land on what is known as the "factory field," near the railroad and Richardson street. The estimated cost is \$2500.

MEDFORD

On next Thursday evening Charles H. Brown, senator from this district, will speak on "The Boston Post Bill" at the Hillside M. E. church under the auspices of the Baraca class. Every one is invited to attend.

ABINGTON

The board of trade will entertain the chairmen of the committees who are to charge of the celebration of the bicentennial anniversary of the old town of Abington in June at its meeting in Grand Army hall Thursday evening.

BRAINTREE

At the meeting of the People's Forum in the parish hall of All Souls' Unitarian church Sunday afternoon, Samuel J. Elder of Boston delivered an address on "The Judicial Settlement of Disputes Between Nations."

WINCHESTER

Mark Lewis of Boston has purchased 16 acres of the estate of Francis and Annie Chisholm at Highland avenue and Forest street, with a frontage on Forest street of 750 feet.

RANDOLPH

Lieut. William Palmer camp, Sons of Veterans, has elected Walter L. Hickey and Alfred D. Abbenzeller as delegates to the state convention in Boston, April 2 and 3.

HANOVER

The annual fair of the Nelson Lowell camp, Sons of Veterans, will be held at the town hall at Center Hanover on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings of this week.

PEMBROKE

The Capt. Charles G. Clark camp, Sons of Veterans, of this town has voted to join the new Plymouth County Association.

MELROSE

A delegation of 20 members of the Women's Relief Corps will attend the Middlesex County Association session in Everett tomorrow.

RESULT SEEKS A
TIE IN INDIANA

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—With practically complete reports from all sections of the state today the Taft and Roosevelt managers issued a statement, each claiming a majority of delegates in the state convention here tomorrow.

National Committeeman Harry S. New, Taft leader, said that the President will control the convention by a majority of 200 votes.

Edwin Lee, one of the Roosevelt leaders, said the colonel had a majority of 102 votes.

Independent returns, not counting contests, indicate that the forces are almost tied. There will be 1439 delegates.

HASTY PUDDING'S
PLAY ANNOUNCED

"Below Zero," the Hasty Pudding Club's play for this year will be given in the Club theater in Holyoke street, tonight before the undergraduates of Harvard. The play is a burlesque on musical comedy. It was presented Saturday night at the Old Holyoke Street Atheneum.

Four public performances are to be given: One in the Club theater, Cambridge, Tuesday night; in Copley hall, Boston, Thursday, and a matinee and evening performance in Copley hall on Saturday.

HORSE PARADES
IN THREE CITIES

Entries already received indicate that the work horse parade in Boston this year will be the biggest ever. George W. Harrington, a director of the association, offers a prize of \$10 in the class for champion old horses. Four veterans are eligible for this.

The Waltham Animal Aid Society has fixed upon April 19 as the day of its work horse parade. The Lynn Driving Club at Lynn will have a work horse parade June 17.

GARBAGE STATION PROTESTED

At the town meeting in Dorchester high school tomorrow night residents of Pops hill will present a petition against a garbage station on South street, Commercial point. The proposed station at Savin Hill has been abandoned because of the protest of the residents of that district.

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For a free advertisement write your "wants" on separate piece of paper and attach it to blank at top of page 2.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

STEAMFITTER, plumber and gas fitter, residing Boston, age 32; good references, will go anywhere. Tel. 2065. Merton 6554. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. 2960.

STEAMFITTER OR JANITOR, in city or town, who is not so much of an object as steady work; C. E. BELCHER, 58 Pleasant st., Cambridge, Mass. 28

STENOGRAFHER—Young man, 28, rapid and amiable, looking for evening work. E. McMORROW, 294 Dudley st., Roxbury, Mass. 25

STENOGRAFHER (18), references \$100 week. Mention No. 1900. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), to all 26

STENOGRAFHER—BOOKKEEPER, first class, in every respect, desires position where hard work will be required to business will bring no motion; 12 years experience; telephone 1539-W. Quincy, CLARENCE D. WILLIAMS, 1 Winthrop place, Holbrook, N. Quinsigamond, 26

STENOGRAFHER—American, young man, 3 years' office experience, rapid and accurate; good references. STANLEY W. LANE, 10 Mt. Vernon st., Boston. 26

STENOGRAFHER, bookkeeper or private secretary; residence Wakefield (22); single; \$12-\$15; good references and experience. Mention No. 6060. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 27

STUDENT not afraid of hard work would like employment outside of school hours. LEROY W. WHITNEY, 263 W. Newton st., Suite 3, Boston. 30

SUPERINTENDENT of office building or janitor, now employed; seeks a change; references. F. HOWARD, 1510 Dorchester st., Boston. 26

SUPERINTENDENT or agent; experience covers a yarn mill and fancy fabrics. C. H. CHISHOLM, mgr. dept. of skilled labor, 550 Atlantic, Boston. 28

WATCHMAN or Janitor, American, 45 years, wants position; good references; no license; steady and reliable; best references. GEORGE M. CUSHING, 30 Shurlock st., Chelsea, Mass. 26

WEATHERMAN, New Bedford, age 24, single; mention 6064. STATE FREE EMP. OFFICE (no fees charged), 8 Kneeland st., Boston. Tel. Oxford 2960. 27

WEAVER would like good, steady work; will go anywhere. LOWELL REFFER, 407 Middlesex st., Lowell, Mass. 30

YACHTING—Position as sailing master; thoroughly competent to sail any vessel; many years experience with A. references. H. P. HANSEN, 3 Haskell ct., Gloucester, Mass. 23

YOUNG COUPLE want position, preferably in institute as orderly and attendant. MARY E. PRESTON, 1000 Commonwealth, Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass. Tel. 2628.

YOUNG MAN wants position in office; experienced; can furnish references; resides elsewhere; mention 1699. CITY EMP. OFFICE (help furnished), 53 Central st., room 38, Lowell, Mass.; tel. 2608. 26

YOUNG MAN, American, 18, good references; cultured; good position with opportunity for advancement; have knowledge of stenography and typewriting. E. DILLON, 427 M. Madison st., 22 Summer st., Boston. 27

YOUNG MAN of good habits, 23 years old, wishes position by the middle of April taking care of poultry; one year's experience. MANGOLD, 224 Onota st., Pittsfield, Mass. 27

YOUNG MAN (20), wishes any position, mechanical; preferred; from high school and experience. HYATT DAVIS, 93 Cottage st., East Boston. 27

YOUNG MAN (22) desires position of any kind where there is opportunity for advancement; will go anywhere. FREDERICK H. HEMAN JR., 9 Belknap st., Somerville, Mass. 30

YOUNG MAN (20) wishes to learn truck gardening; two years' experience in general farming. WILLIAM RINTOUL, Fellowship Farm, Westwood, Mass. 20

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

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AMERICAN LADY would give services in exchange for room and board; refined, thoroughly competent; mention 1888. B. KUTTER, 29 Broad st., Boston. 25

AMERICAN GIRL desires housework with opportunity to learn more cooking; will go anywhere; that is paid. ADDITIONAL FEE, E. HEYWARD, 1 Olive st., Meriden, Conn. 25

ASSISTANT—Inexperienced young lady wishes position as dentist's assistant; best references. MISS VIOLA M. EARLE, 9 H. Street, Allston, Mass. 25

ASSISTANT—Cultured, well-educated woman desires position of responsibility in refined family, during July and August. M. A. CHOLIS, 35 Pleasant st., Somerville, Mass. 25

ASSISTANT—Capable Nova Scotia woman, wishes employment of any kind by day or hour. ELIZABETH SMITH, 124 Pleasant st., Boston. Tel. 2960.

ASSISTANT—American woman desires position where she can exchange light services for board and room with small compensation; in or near Cambridge; addressed by letter. MISS E. C. CLAUGHER, 100 Newell st., Cambridge, Mass. 25

ASSISTANT—Young woman, 25, desires position; three years' experience in large wholesale house; best of references. ANNE E. CASSIDY, 17 Glen st., So. Natick, Mass. 30

BOOKKEEPER wants position in grocery or department store; best references. E. REIFER, 1000 Commonwealth, AGENCY, 405 Middlesex st., Lowell, Mass. 25

BOOKKEEPER, 15 years' experience, executive ability; best references; wants position with reliable firm. MISS THELMA BROWN, N. 17 Garrison st., suite 4, Boston. 20

BOOKKEEPER-STENOGRAFHER, thoroughly experienced, wishes position. MISS L. NEWELL, 30 Lincoln st., Newton Highlands, Mass. 29

BOOKKEEPER and stenographer wants position; three years' experience in large wholesale house; best of references. ANNE E. CASSIDY, 17 Glen st., So. Natick, Mass. 30

BUTLER-COOK, colored. West Indian cook; with position will work; good cook; wife very good cook. Apply L. ELLIOTT, 82 Sawyer st., Roxbury, Mass. 25

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World's Latest News of Finance and Industry

BULL OPERATORS FORCE PRICES TO A HIGHER LEVEL

Stocks Are Active and Buoyant in Both New York and Boston — Copper Issues in Urgent Demand

LONDON IS FIRM

Stocks were active and buoyant in both New York and Boston this morning. Opening prices generally were well above Saturday's closing figures and during the first few minutes urgent buying was noted. Prices rose point or more for some of the active issues during the first sales.

The copper stocks especially were in demand. American Smelting rose three points over Saturday's closing during the first 10 minutes. Rumors of an increase in the dividend rate were the cause of the big advance this stock has had recently.

American preferred, Steel, Union Pacific and Reading were especially active and strong. A large volume of business was transacted in the leading issues.

Utah Copper and Amalgamated Copper were conspicuously strong in both New York and Boston. On the local exchange Copper Range, North Butte and Calumet & Arizona made big gains. There was a slight reaction at the end of the first half hour.

The highest prices of the forenoon of most of the active issues were recorded during the first half hour. There was considerable profit taking on the higher level and prices receded. The market then became irregular.

American Smelting was very erratic. It opened up 1% at 87 1/4, rose to 88 1/2, declined to 87 and again advanced above 88. Amalgamated Copper opened up 1% at 81 and after improving a good fraction receded to around the opening price.

There was considerable trading in Corn Products. The common opened up 1% at 14 1/4 and advanced nearly a point before midday. The preferred was off 1/4 at the opening at 82 1/2 and advanced well above 83. American Can opened up 1% at 20, advanced to 21%, lost the gain and again sold up around 22. The preferred advanced more than 2 points. International Paper preferred was weak.

Reading opened up 1% at 135% and improved 1% before midday. Steel crossed 80.

On the local exchange Calumet & Arizona opened up a point at 71 and advanced more than a point. Copper Range opened up 1/4 at 60 and sold up to 61 1/2 before receding. Shannon opened up 1/4 at 13 1/2 and advanced a point. Allouez opened up 1/2 at 44 and advanced a point further. Calumet & Hecla and Wolverine advanced well.

A good advance in Reading and Missouri Pacific and a jump of nearly 6 points in Federal Smelting were features of the early afternoon trading in New York. The rest of the market was holding fairly steady at the beginning of the last hour with prices well above the opening figures. About the only weak feature of the local market was Isle Royale which sold off more than a point.

LONDON—The securities market in the late dealings today was irregular. A rehardening of discounts after early rise unfavorably affected gilt edged investments. Notwithstanding the uncertain coal labor position home rails steadily gained.

Americans were strong at the top but Canadian Pacific was not sympathetically strengthened. Foreigners had a heavy appearance and mining shares led by tin securities reacted.

Rubbers and oils were firm. Rio Tinto at 74 1/2 showed a gain of 1% over Saturday's final.

The continental bourses were irregular.

NEW YORK CURB
NEW YORK—Curb market strong: Lehigh Valley Coal 228@230; Reynolds 212@220; Rubber 10 1/2%; British Amer. 21 1/2@22; Greene-Cananee 8 1/2@9; Nipissing 8 1/2@8 1/2.

THE WEATHER

UNITED STATES WEATHER BUREAU PREDICTIONS FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY: Fair and colder tonight; Tuesday, fair; moderate northerly winds.

WASHINGTON—The U. S. weather bureau predicts weather today as follows for New England: Fair, colder tonight; Tuesday fair.

TEMPERATURE TODAY
8 a.m. 34 1/2 noon 37
3 p.m. 37
Average temperature yesterday, 37 1/2.

The storm that was central over the Mississippi valley Saturday morning moved rapidly northward, passing over this state yesterday and into the northern part of the Maine coast. It produced quite heavy snow or rain in nearly all sections east of the Mississippi river with high winds all along the Atlantic coast. It is followed by a long ridge of high pressure which is producing pleasant weather with low temperatures from the lake region southward to the Gulf.

IN OTHER CITIES
Buffalo 32 Albany 36
Binghamton 38 New York 38
Chicago 38 Washington 44 Des Moines 36
Philadelphia 42 Denver 40
Jackson 36 San Antonio 42
Portland, Me. 32

ALMANAC FOR TODAY
Sun rises 6:30 a.m. High water 7:30 a.m.
Sun sets 7:30 p.m. 3:15 a.m. 4:15 p.m.
Length of day 12:23

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—The following are the transactions on the New York Stock Exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales to 2:30 p.m.:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Allis-Chalmers	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Allis-Chalmers pf.	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2
Amalgamated	81	81 1/2	80 1/2	80 1/2
*Am. Ag Chem	63 1/4	63 1/4	62 1/2	62 1/2
Am Beet Sugar	59	59 1/2	58 1/2	59 1/2
Am Can	20	21 1/2	20	21
Am Can pf.	105	106 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Am Car Fndry	57	58	57	57 1/2
Am Cotton Oil	55	55 1/4	54 1/2	54 1/2
Am H & L	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2
Am H & L pf.	23 1/2	23 1/2	23	23
Am Ice	22 1/2	22 1/2	22	22 1/2
Am Linseed Oil	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am Linseed Oil pf.	34	34 1/2	34	34 1/2
Am Loco	39 1/2	40	39	40
Am Loco pf.	109	109	109	109
Am Male	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am Male pf.	57	57	56 1/2	56 1/2
Am Smelting	87 1/4	88 1/2	87	88 1/2
Am Smelting pf.	107 1/2	108	107 1/2	108
Am Steel Fndry	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Am Sugar	128 1/2	129	127 1/2	127 1/2
Am Sugar pf.	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2	121 1/2
Am T & T	148 1/2	149	148 1/2	148 1/2
Am Woolen	29	29 1/2	29	29 1/2
*Am Woolen pf.	92	92 1/2	92	92 1/2
Am Writing P.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29	29 1/2
Anaconda	41 1/2	41 1/2	41	41
Atchison	108 1/2	108 1/2	108	108
At Coast Line	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
At Coast Line pf.	105	105	105	105
Balt & Ohio	105	106 1/2	106 1/2	106 1/2
Balt & Ohio pf.	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2	88 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	31	32	31 1/2	32
Baltimore & Ohio pf.	105	105	105	105
Baptist	83	83 1/2	82	82 1/2
Brooklyn Union	140	140 1/2	140	140
Butterick	30	30	30	30
C. A. Pacific	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Cant Leather	23 1/2	24	23 1/2	24
Ches & Ohio	78 1/2	78	78	78
Chicago & Alton	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Chi & Gt West	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2
Chi & Gt West pf.	37 1/2	38	37 1/2	37 1/2
Chi M & St Paul	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2	110 1/2
Chi M & St Paul pf.	145	145	145	145
Chi & N'west	143	143	143	143
China	27 1/2	28	27 1/2	27 1/2
Cin Gas	142 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2	143 1/2
Cin Fuel	37	30	29 1/2	29 1/2
Cin Southern 1st pf	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Corn Products	82 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2	83 1/2
Cuban Am Sugar pf	95	95	95	95
Del & Hudson	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2	171 1/2
Denver	23	23	23	23
D S S & A	10	10 1/2	10	10 1/2
D S S & A pf.	20	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Erie	36 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	37 1/2
Erie 1st pf.	55 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Erie 2d pf.	46	46 1/2	46	46
Fed Min & S Co pf.	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Fed M & S Co pf.	43	43	43	43
Fed Motor Co pf.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Fed Steel Co pf.	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2
Goldfield Con	5	5	4 1/2	4 1/2
Gold Electric	167 1/2	167 1/2	165 1/2	165 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	12 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Gt Nor Ore	42	42	41 1/2	41 1/2
Harvester	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2
Hill Central	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2	131 1/2
Inter-Met	19	19 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2
Inter-Met pf.	55 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2	56 1/2
Int Marine	5	5	5	5
Int Marine pf.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Int Paper	14	14	14	14
Int Pump	30 1/2	31 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Int Pump pf.	82 1/2	82 1/2	81 1/2	81 1/2
Kan City Po	29	29 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2
Kan City Po pf	65	65	65	65
Kan & Tex	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2
Lake Erie & West	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
Lake Erie & West pf.	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2
Lake Erie & West pf.	145	145	145	145
Mac Kay Cos.	80	80	79 1/2	80
Mac Kay Cos.	70	70	70	70
Miami	25	25	24	25
M. S. P. & S. M.	156	156	156	156
Missouri Pacific	44	47	44 1/2	46
Nat Lead	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
N. R. of Mex 2d pr.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	31
Nat Piscuit	150	151 1/2	150 1/2	151 1/2
Nat Enameling	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
Nevada Cons Cop	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
Nevada Cons pf	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2
N. Y. Central	113 1/2	114	114	114
N. Y. C. & St. L.	56	56	55	56
N. R. of Mex 2d pr.	30 1/2	30 1/2	30 1/2	31
Nat Piscuit	150	151 1/2	150 1/2	151 1/2
Nevada Cons pf	93 1/2	93 1/2	93	93
Nevada Cons pf	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2

Late Market Reports Events of Interest to Investors

UPWARD MARKET SWING USUAL EARLY IN PRESIDENTIAL YEAR

Generally Stocks Have Advanced Until Spring Followed by Bear Campaign Until Midsummer—Some Interesting Precedents

NEW YORK—Precedent has been followed by the market in 1912 by an upward swing usual in the early part of presidential years.

Generally speaking presidential years have started off with stocks showing a rising tendency, continued with more or less irregularity until spring. Then has followed a bear market until June or July. A recovery has been in order in August, continuing during part or all of September. By August, pretty accurate forecasts can usually be made as to outcome of November voting. August bulge, however, has frequently been succeeded by a downward reaction in September, and then a steady rise until after election.

In recent years there has been some disposition to attach less importance to changes in national administration. Since 1896 no really big market convulsions have been due solely to outcome of a presidential campaign, because no issues have been at stake since then of such importance to financial community as the silver question.

The year 1908, when Taft was candidate against Bryan, opened with stocks recovering from the 1907 panic. The rise culminated temporarily Jan. 18, when the average price of 20 active railroad stocks was 95%. A secondary reaction following the post-panic rise then set in and carried average price down to 86 on Feb. 17. From then there was almost a straight upward movement extending over three months, which brought the average up to 104% May 18. Quotations receded during the balance of that month and greater part of June, until the average struck 98. A recovery occurred in July and the first half of August, which resulted in establishing stocks on a new high record for the year at an average of 109 Aug. 10. Irregular fluctuations ensued and finally a slump down to 103% Sept. 22. Thereafter the rise was abrupt and continuous to 117% just after election of Taft. The movement did not culminate until December, when quotations of 20 railroad stocks were lifted to 119.

In face of the bull market, trade was depressed almost throughout the year, railroad earnings were curtailed and Seaboard Air Line, Chicago, Great Western, Western Maryland, Wheeling & Lake Erie and Wabash-Pittsburg Terminal roads were thrown into bankruptcy. Crops, however, were excellent, money was easy and a big foreign trade balance was piled up and confidence was thus increased.

The average price of 20 active railroad stocks and 12 industrials at different periods during 1908 follows:

	Railroads Industrials
January	95%
February	80
March	104%
April	88
May	108%
June	98
Sept. 9	103%
Sept. 22	117%
November	88%

In 1904 Roosevelt was the successful candidate for the presidency against Parker. The first week of that year witnessed a decline, following the pronounced rise in the last two months of the previous year, which culminated Dec. 29, 1903. The bottom was struck Jan. 6, when 20 active railroad stocks fell to 95%. Recovery of about four points then ensued, and on Jan. 16 the price got back to 99%, to be followed by a renewed dip which carried railroad stocks down to 91 March 14.

Wall street during that time was each Monday awaiting decision of the United States supreme court in Northern Securities case. When it was rendered in March the fall in prices had fully discounted the adverse ruling and the market turned abruptly upward, carrying railroad stocks to 96 April 11. Then recessions occurred extending to 2% points on the average by May 11 to 93%. Subsequent rise was continuous, save for a 2-point reaction in July, and by the time election in November was over railroad stocks had risen to 119.

It was a bull year, generally speaking, reflecting a restoration of confidence and a return of business activity following the so-called silent panic and business depression of 1903. The silver issue did not figure to any extent in the campaign.

Average price of 20 active railroad stocks and 12 industrials in different periods during 1904 follows:

	Railroads Industrials
Jan. 6	90%
Jan. 16	99%
March	91
April	96
May	104%
June	102%
November	119

January, 1900, was ushered in with a continuation of the rise in prices of previous December, after the steady fall since Sept. 5, 1899. Advance culminated Jan. 2, 1900, when average price of 20 active railroad stocks reached 79. Subsequent reaction was short covering a fortnight during which prices dropped on an average of three points to 76, about the middle of the month. From that level, there was an abrupt recovery extending by enactment of gold standard measure in March, which firmly established gold basis in this country.

Then followed a sharp downward plunge of quotations which by May 12 had brought average price of railroads back to 76% cent. Mr. Bryan was candidate for the presidency against Mr. McKinley. A rally of about four points occurred during latter half of May to 80 on June 1. By June 28, renewed downward course

HEAVIER TRADING IN BOND MARKET; FEELING BETTER

Improved Railroad Earnings, Fine Soil Conditions and Better Outlook Are Important Factors

FINANCIAL STRAWS

NEW YORK—The predictions of improvement in the investment markets, which have been made for a long time past are being fully borne out, and although during last week a number of the more active railroad stocks touched the highest prices of this movement, some of the advances from the extreme low figures exceeding 15 points, the stock exchange bond market at intervals also displayed decided strength and activity. Toward the end, the bond market became slightly irregular and in common with stocks, recessions from the best prices occurred, due to profit-taking. This is not surprising, as temporary purchases of investment issues made by financial institutions at the time of the lowest rates for money, now afford good profits and furthermore, the collateral loan market promises to become more remunerative to banks, trust companies and individual capitalists. There has been a great deal of manipulation at intervals, but there is no reasonable doubt that the advances and activity in both stocks and investment securities, which have taken place are now reflecting the participation of outside interests, as a result of increasing confidence in the financial and business outlook.

Railroad earnings are improving. Soil conditions for the new crops are encouraging; the most extreme optimistic summing up of the cotton crop statistics has been fully borne out by the government figures, and conservative banking interests were alarmed. The market began to break violently, but the decline culminated in August, following Bryan's speech at Madison Square Garden, New York, which practically destroyed his cause and from then on, the financial life of the country was staked on the outcome.

The year opened with prices recovering from Cleveland's Venezuela message Dec. 17, 1895. From an average of 20 railroad stocks of 49% in January, 1896, the market wavered, but general tendency was upward until April 22, when 88 was reached.

Then came a reaction to 52 June 10,

followed by a rally to 55% on June 17.

The free silver agitation was becoming more heated in May, and conservative banking interests were alarmed.

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NEWS BY CABLE AND CORRESPONDENCE

GERMANY ON VERGE OF NATIONALIZATION IN SOME INDUSTRIES

Government Is in Need of Funds and It Has Come to See That Manufacturers Lose by Tax on Raw Stuff

SCHEME MAY PASS

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN, Germany.—The recent debates in the Reichstag on the home estimates have been the occasion for some extraordinarily interesting speeches on the subject of the tariff.

The government, of course, is in need of funds for the ever-growing naval and military estimates and it seems to have decided that a process of the nationalization of certain industries would place in the hands of the state revenues which now find their way to a limited number of shareholders. The opponents of a high tariff have not been slow to point out what this means. Protection and socialism, they declare, may be seen to be converging in the same economic stream. The Socialists demand the nationalization of all the means of production, and, at the present moment, are requiring the immediate nationalization of potash and coal. The government, its critics point out, has actually begun to coquet with such a policy, and the secretary of the treasury is declared to be actually endeavoring to establish a state monopoly in petroleum, potash, prints and matches.

That such a move would find a majority in the Reichstag, there is no reason to doubt. It would have the support of the Socialists, and the fact that it would eliminate the necessity for the succession duties and property taxes would, it is believed, secure the support of the Centre and the Conservatives.

Move Would Not Be New

There is, it need not be said, nothing particularly socialist in the nationalization of certain means of production. To a large extent, such nationalization already exists in the state railways of Europe; the French have already monopolized tobacco and matches, with the result, it must be admitted, that the French matches are the worst in the world; Italy has taken the same step with regard to tobacco, whilst Russia, the least socialist of powers, has taken state possession of the spirit trade.

None the less every step towards nationalization marks a step towards state ownership, and state ownership is, as the opponents of socialism clearly realize, a preliminary process to the triumph of the socialist idea. The consequence is that there are those who point out that the escape from the succession duties and the property taxes would be dearly purchased at the price the secretary of the treasury is said to be offering.

The speech of the minister of the interior has been described by the Berliner Tageblatt as the obsequies of protection, in the form of a panegyric. Dr. Delbrück came, like Marc Antony, to bury Caesar, but, unlike Marc Antony, to praise him at the same time.

Foreign Markets Sought

Protection, he explained, had justified itself and justified itself so completely that it was not necessary to extend it to national work, as the ultra protectionists demanded. For the time being, the battle was not the protection of the home market, but the establishment of foreign markets. The ultra protectionists would sacrifice the export trade of the country in his efforts to secure the well being of home industries.

In a country, however, with an increasing population, artificial restrictions which interfere with the natural balance of imports and exports become a danger, and it was pointed out in the course of the debate that the expansion of German trade had really been most healthy under the low tariff, which existed when Caprivi was chancellor, and not under the high tariff which had been gradually augmented since his retirement.

One of the great difficulties of tariff framers has been the inevitable tendency of duties on raw materials to hamper the expansion of the trade in finished articles. To the leather curer a hide is raw material, but to the saddler the treated leather becomes raw material. The consequence is that the duties on the importation of treated leather become an absolute bar to the competition of the trade in the finished product in the markets of the world.

The innumerable companies dealing with raw products which have sprung up under the egis of protection, and are now interfering with the expansion of the trade in finished products, are the cause which has brought the whole question of nationalization to the front; and though for the time being the struggle may be confined to petroleum, potash and a few other industries, it is seen that, if a beginning is made here, the position of the whole range of protected syndicates will have to be reconsidered.

BAND OF 40 YOUNG AUSTRALIANS WARMLY WELCOMED IN ENGLAND



(Copyright by Topical Press)
Lieutenant Simons and his boys proudly carry their flags through streets of center of British empire

(Special to the Monitor)
LIVERPOOL, Eng.—The 40 Australian cadets who have paid a visit from the Commonwealth to the United States and were invited to this country by the League of Empire reached England on Saturday, March 9.

They made the voyage across the Atlantic on the White Star steamer Celtic, which arrived at Liverpool landing stage at 8:30 Saturday morning. In the absence of the lord mayor of Liverpool, Lord Derby, the deputy lord mayor, Alderman Salvidge, gave the young visitors an official welcome of the heartiest description.

A guard of honor was furnished by the cadets of the Liverpool Institute, who were drawn up on the upper deck of the landing stage. This welcome was further heightened by the strains of the Liverpool police band and the cheers of a large concourse of the youth of the city.

The deputy lord mayor, addressing the boys, expressed the regret of Lord Derby at not being able to be present to receive them, but stated that his lordship had desired him on his behalf and on behalf of the citizens of Liverpool to extend to them a warm and cordial greeting.

This message was received with enthusiasm, and the Colonials gave their peculiar national call "Aus-Aus-Aus-Australie! Cooe, Cooe, Cooe!" followed by a cheer for the deputy lord mayor. Then, to the strains of their own well-appointed band, the party marched to the exchange flags, the Liverpool cadets falling into the rear, with two representatives of the boy scouts on the other side.

The scene in the town hall was a pleasing one. The youths of the Commonwealth and of the mother country had not been together half an hour before they were fraternizing. One lad of 11 years of age, who is the smallest drum major in the world, early proved himself a general favorite.

The cadets left for London by the 11 o'clock train and were accorded a warm farewell. Lieutenant Simons, who is in command of the cadets, said "Liverpool is the seventy-ninth city we have visited, and the reception of your good people has made a lasting impression upon the minds of all of us."

(Special to the Monitor)
BERLIN.—In consequence of the delay in placing before the Reichstag the proposed bills for the increase of naval and military armaments, it has been surmised in certain quarters that the government were undecided as to the scope of the proposed measures. The North German Gazette states categorically, however, that these suppositions are entirely void of foundation.

The proposed increased military expenditure is based entirely on the requirements of national defense, and has been fixed in principle for some little time. The elaboration of detail, as well as a statement as to the sources of revenue from which it is proposed to draw the necessary funds, will be terminated shortly. The projected bills will then be laid before the federal council and finally before the Reichstag.

(Special to the Monitor)
ODESSA, Russia.—The Russian Steam Navigation & Trading Company have placed an order for six motor-driven vessels with the English ship-building firms of Messrs. W. Denny & Bros. and John Brown & Co., Ltd. The vessels are to carry passengers and mails between Odessa and Alexandria, including Constantinople, and between Odessa and Caucasian ports.

The Directorate of the Russian Navigation Company directed an expert to watch the result of the East Asiatic Company's experiment in motor ships which resulted in the unqualified success of the Selania, and in consequence of this resolved that the new boats for the mail service of the Black sea should be fitted with oil-driven engines. If these prove a success, it is stated that six more vessels will be built for the same company.

(Special to the Monitor)
DURBAR ATTRACTED AUTOS

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—It is stated that there were no fewer than 2641 motor cars at the Delhi durbar, as against 12 which is in King Edward's reign. Arizona con-

LISBON MONASTERY NOT TO BE A PRISON SAYS GOVERNMENT

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The Portuguese legation has already had occasion to publish an authoritative denial in connection with statements disseminated in certain newspapers concerning the treatment of prisoners in the Portuguese prisons. A further official communiqué has been necessitated by the report that the republican government contemplated transforming the monastery of Belem into a prison destined for political prisoners.

The monastery of Belem is one of the remarkable structures of Lisbon, and is regarded by the Portuguese as emblematic of the enterprise and achievements of their nation. It stands on the spot from which Vasco da Gama embarked in 1497 on his famous voyage which resulted in the discovery of India. The monastery is a Gothic building surrounded by beautiful cloisters and is a fit memorial to the great seamen of Portugal.

It will be seen that the nature of the building, as well as the historic associations connected with it would make its conversion into a prison an act of unqualified vandalism. This report is, in common with many others, but an effort to discredit the republican government of Portugal in the eyes of the world.

The new bill has already been much criticized by Socialists and Liberals who maintain that state schools alone should receive state subsidies. The schools under ecclesiastical control should be, in their opinion, maintained by the funds of the denominations to which they belong.

(Special to the Monitor)
DELAY IN GERMAN ARMAMENT BILLS NOW EXPLAINED

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(Special to the Monitor)
SOUTH AUSTRALIA EXPORTING

(Special to the Monitor)
ADELAIDE, S. Aus.—In the oversea trade imports are not so great, as previously, but exports continue heavy, wheat forming the bulk of cargo. During the week ended Jan. 25, 117,970 bags of grain left Port Adelaide, 65,273 bags being for the United Kingdom. This was in addition to over 1000 tons of flour consigned to South Africa.

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA SERVICES UNITE

(Special to the Monitor)
CALCUTTA, India.—Arrangements have been concluded whereby the Calcutta services of the Anchor and Brocklebank lines will be carried on as one joint service; this will afford improved facilities to shippers.

(Special to the Monitor)
SIGNOR MARCONI A SENATOR

(Special to the Monitor)
ROME.—On the list of new senators created the second week in March figures the name of Signor Guglielmo Marconi, the famous inventor and promoter of wireless telegraph.

EDUCATION QUESTION IN BELGIUM WILL BE ISSUE IN ELECTIONS

(Special to the Monitor)
BRUSSELS, Belgium.—The general elections which take place in June next will be fought chiefly on the educational policy of the government. It will be remembered that it was the question of education which caused the resignation of the Schollaert cabinet in June of last year.

The scheme known as the Schollaert bill permitted parents to pay "lay" or "clerical" schools to which they sent their children, but compelled the communes to subsidize these schools without distinction as to their being state schools or under ecclesiastical control.

The premier, M. de Broqueville, announced in a speech which he delivered at Turnhout recently that he intended to submit to Parliament a new bill, the first clause of which compels the education of children up to the age of 12 years. Another clause in the bill provides state grants to all schools submitting themselves to state inspection. This bill will take the place of the Schollaert bill and will overcome the difficulty of communal subvention by providing state subvention.

The new bill has already been much criticized by Socialists and Liberals who maintain that state schools alone should receive state subsidies. The schools under ecclesiastical control should be, in their opinion, maintained by the funds of the denominations to which they belong.

(Special to the Monitor)
BY-ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND FAVOR UNIONIST PARTY

(Special to the Monitor)
LONDON.—The ebb and flow of political popularity was never better illustrated than at the present time. At a moment when the Liberals are doing everything to avoid by-elections, owing to the ebb manifested in Glasgow and Manchester, the Unionists are taking advantage of the flow to enable sundry members to retire from the seats they have been most successful from every point of view.

Writing on the subject a special correspondent of the Times who formed one of the party on the run from London to Antwerp, states that the maneuvering necessary when the vessel left her berth in the West India docks afforded ample proof of the facility with which it was possible to start and reverse the engines.

The journey was accomplished without any trouble, communication by means of wireless telegraphy being made at intervals during the trip. On one occasion the vessel was in wireless communication with the Austrian naval station at Pola.

(Special to the Monitor)
PORTUGUESE HOUSE GROUP TO PROTECT NATION'S COLONIES

(Special to the Monitor)
LISBON, Portugal.—The various attempts which have been made from time to time to disparage the policy of the Portuguese government since the establishment of the republic, have included statements to the effect that the Portuguese African colonies were likely to be disposed of as a means of repelling the Lisbon exchequer.

Not long ago the Monitor was able to publish an official and emphatic denial of this from the Portuguese minister in London himself, Senhor Teixeira Gomez.

These repeated rumors of the cession by Portugal of her African colonies to European powers have led to the formation of a new political group in the Portuguese House of Deputies. This group will be known as "Colonials," and its object will be to watch over colonial matters and maintain the sovereignty of Portugal over her colonies. The Colonials will also endeavor to attract foreign capital to investments in Angola and other African territories under the Portuguese flag.

(Special to the Monitor)
HOBART HARBOR DEEPENING URGED FOR FUTURE NEEDS

(Special to the Monitor)
HOBART, Tas., Aus.—The scheme of the Hobart marine board for extension of the harbor facilities of the port included a new pier at the end of Hunter street, 700 feet long on the northern side and 1210 feet on the southern side extending over 400 feet of wharf. The original idea was that the outer 700 feet on the southern side should be a deep water berth, but that the shore end should have a depth of only 30 feet.

Representations have, however, been made to the marine board by the agents of the F. & O. Company and of other lines whose steamers call at Hobart in the fruit season as to the desirability, in view of the increasing size of steamers now being built, of deepening the inner portion to 36 feet at low water. The marine board has the matter under consideration.

(Special to the Monitor)
Visiting Cards

Engraved or Printed.
Latest Correct Styles.
57-59 Franklin St., Boston.

WARD'S

WIRELESS WILL LINK BRITISH POSSESSIONS ANNOUNCES OFFICIAL

Marconi Contract Made Public by Postmaster-General Provides for Construction of Long-Distance Stations

MORE TO COME LATER

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—The proposal made by Sir Joseph Ward at the imperial conference last year, that the empire should be linked up by a chain of wireless telegraph stations, and which was supported by his majesty's government, is to be put into effect immediately.

The postmaster-general, Herbert Samuel, has announced on behalf of the government the acceptance of the terms proposed by Marconi's Wireless Telegraph Company, for the construction of six long distance wireless stations in London, Egypt, Aden, Bangalore (India), Pretoria (South Africa), and Singapore. This is the beginning of a scheme which was to be completed by his majesty's government, is to be put into effect immediately.

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The award is to affect petrol has also met with the disapproval of the cab owners who declare that they cannot see their way to carrying it out. They expect that the cost of oil will increase during the next 18 months and that when cab owners come to make their long contracts the oil companies are likely to put up the price.

According to the award, the proprietors must contract for 12 months commencing on Jan. 1. They contend that a six months' contract would be a fair arrangement. Some proprietors think that if the cost of oil increases, the results

INCREASE MAY COME IN LONDON TAXI FARES

(Special to the Monitor)

LONDON.—A general feeling of dissatisfaction is freely expressed by the members of the London Motor Cab Proprietors Association with the award of the arbitration court, which gives all "extras" to the drivers. They held a meeting for the discussion of this subject, but arrived at no definite plan for future action and proposed to meet again in a week.

The owners consider that the arbitrators' proposal to give all extras to the men is unfair, as, having regard to the takings of the cabs, they cannot possibly afford to waive this source of income.

The books of the cab companies, which reveal the fact that many of them are working at a loss, were submitted to the arbitration court; this fact makes their decision in regard to extras still more amazing to the owners.

The award as it affects petrol has also met with the disapproval of the cab owners who declare that they cannot see their way to carrying it out. They expect that the cost of oil will increase during the next 18 months and that when cab owners come to make their long contracts the oil companies are likely to put up the price.

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will be very serious to themselves, for in accordance with the award, no part of the increase can be put upon the drivers, unless it is 12 per cent. above the present contract price. Many of the owners feel that the question of petrol should not have been discussed by the court of arbitration at all.

The cab owners are considering the advisability of applying to the home office for power to increase the fares of taxicabs. According to them the decisions of the arbitrators make an increase of fares inevitable, as many small companies would find themselves unable to continue operations.

The drivers are always against a rise of fares, as they consider that any rise will interfere with the system of tipping which they now enjoy. A generous public is inclined to give them a shilling for the first mile. They argue that if the fare rises to 10d. they cannot count upon the public admitting that the driver deserves a tip of 4d. for taking them something less than a mile, and this will result in a dead loss of 2d. to the driver. This class asserts that the tips which they receive from a grateful public are no concern to the owners and they believe that an increase in fares will mean a decline in tips, perhaps a cessation of tips altogether.

The award leaves it open for both owners and drivers to communicate with the home office on the subject of fares without reference to each other.

AGA KHAN FAVERS CHANGE OF INDIAN CAPITAL TO DELHI

(Special to the Monitor)

CALCUTTA, India.—Among the Muhammadans of India the Aga Khan undoubtedly occupies a commanding position, and lately his name has been prominently associated with the movement for the establishment of a Muhammadan university at Aligarh. Particular interest consequently attaches to an article by him which has appeared in the Comrade, a Muhammadan weekly, in which he urges his coreligionists to welcome the recent changes, since they bring

THE HOME FORUM

ONE WITH GOD

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE teachings of Jesus unquestionably declare that man is individual in his relation to God, that he is free to rely upon and to receive unlimited good from the spiritual source of all supply. Doctrines may vary as to the nature of this relation and as to the manner of man's approach to God, yet all agree that it is a matter of individual experience, and that Christ Jesus certainly taught mankind to rely alone upon the divine Spirit.

This standard of individuality is one that continually opposes such conditions as are ordinarily recognized in business and society wherein there is little evidence of man's independence and far too much fear of outside influence, personal and otherwise. The ultimate freedom of mankind, however, rests upon the truth of this statement, for this freedom is dependent upon the existence of that spiritual law which insures man's harmony and perfection according to its individual recognition and fulfillment.

Christian Science strongly emphasizes the individuality of man and shows how man's actual independence is to be demonstrated through spiritual thought, such thought as is correctly based upon an understanding of the nature and government of God. To think correctly on any subject and to be sure of one's position one must have a definite idea of its basic and operative law. It is not otherwise in the relations of life wherein a correct sense of the supreme Principle and law is essential for security, and herein the teachings of Christian Science are mainly valuable in the definitions whereby they declare the nature of God and the clear statements of His spiritual law. These definitions employ such synonyms for the term God as are to be found in the Scriptures and which serve to make the concept of God more real and valuable. Among these are the terms Truth, Life, Love and Mind.

If one thinks of God as Truth, and this unchangeable good, one may understand with comparative ease how it is that he is actually dependent only upon God, for one cannot but see that Truth is all that really exists. That which is true must fill all space and therefore all that is opposed to it, termed error, can be but a matter of false opinion and not fact. That which is unlike Truth cannot be a separate entity or power, but merely a spurious claim to existence which counterfeits the absolute, just as the

false belief that two and two make five is merely a false sense of the truth that two and two are four.

One who thus reasons can quite readily appreciate what is meant by the omnipotence of the God who is Truth and good, for it must be clear that whatever is unrelated to Truth and good, all that human belief which undervalues the power of good, is without legitimate influence or power and that its seeming influence is readily dissipated by correct spiritual understanding. Evil and human opinion, that which goes to make up what is called the personal element in business and social affairs, is thus seen to be fundamentally without entity and authority.

To regard existence as thus related to Principle is to lose the fear of human interference or personal power, and with this understanding one maintains a poise and strength which command respect.

This fearless position not alone enlarges the human perception and increases one's abilities, but it is actually the stand-

point wherefrom man demonstrates the actual law of infinite ability and supply. Under the activity of such correct thinking as honors all conceptions which declare the presence and power of good and discredits all beliefs and opinions which ascribe the attributes of truth and law to evil and failure, there comes to light, and is demonstrated, the actual fact that there is a legitimate and satisfactory place and an abundant supply for every one of God's children, and that it is without the power of mortal elements to deprive of them. This fact is proved in the experience of each one who begins to realize how illegitimate has been the claim of these personal elements and to assert his actual individuality as the perfect child of the perfect Father or divine Principle, God.

In demonstrating the law of individuality in business and elsewhere, the fact that needs perhaps most clearly to be remembered is that Mind is power. It is spiritual consciousness which insures success and this consciousness is manifested in a clear realization that good is omnipresent and imperative and not in a belief that success must be achieved by influencing the actions or opinions of others through argument or otherwise. It is certain that when one knows enough confidently to await the demonstration of good while working to the best of one's ability to fulfill the law of good so clearly expressed in the golden rule, to be honest, just, wise and kind, with the constant desire to see and follow only that which is wisest and best, the ever-active spiritual law will and must prove such a position justifiable and under the protection of the most High.

When questioned by one of his disciples as to the work which should be done by another the Master answered, "What is that to thee? follow thou me." This shows where responsibility rests. It is one's own consciousness which determines his progress and success. Casting out such false beliefs and fears as give credit to other minds each one should remember the fact that God, Truth, is the only actual Mind or intelligence and that this Mind governs all through spiritual law. The omnipresence of this Truth insures an ever-present opportunity to recognize and appropriate all the good there is. It is the privilege of any individual man to prove that "one with God is a majority." Irrespective of the position of others each and every one can "prove all things" and "hold fast that which is good."

The United States had stretched out a tentacle. In no time at all, as it seemed, another and more formidable tentacle had folded around me—in the shape of two interviewers. (How these men had got on board—and how my own particular friend had got on board—I knew not, for we were yet far from quay-side.) I had been hearing all my life about the sublime American insti-

CHAUMONT CHATEAU
(Drawn by Maxwell Armfield)

CHAUMONT CASTLE ON THE RIVER LOIRE

By MAXWELL ARMFIELD

THE chateaux of the Loire are almost always built on the low hills that rise up often almost out of the river itself and which are never very far away, so that one is always near the water, and it is very soon discovered that this river, like the Arno and others, is very fickle. At the moment it may be a narrow, blue ribbon, changing like watered silk under the brisk breeze, threading a tortuous way amongst yards of yellow sand-bank with occasional beds of gray rushes, and tomorrow afternoon, if it rains tonight in the mountains, it will be rushing down its wild channel and threatening to encroach on the grassy banks beside it, while, with a very few days continuous rain it will climb up these banks at an astonishing pace.

Chaumont, although not particularly interesting architecturally, is one of the most charmingly situated of the chateaux, rising up pure white out of its embowering trees, its deep blue slate roofs changing with every cloud that scuds across the pale blue sky. Below, scattered along the road by the river, are the cottages of the village. The remnants of the medieval retainer's houses, if there were such, have for the lost part vanished and these cottages are trim enough.

At the inn you can get an excellent lunch, in a room decorated with studies

and set one dreaming or thinking according to one's mood.

The castle has changed hands often. It belonged to Catherine de Medici four years, and in the eighteenth century it was turned into a factory for terra-cotta decorations, by an Italian called Nini. M. Jacques le Roy, who owned the place and conceived the idea, was a friend of Franklin, who lived in one of M. le Roy's houses when he was American minister to France from 1777 to 1785, and no doubt was often an interested guest at Chaumont. At any rate one of M. le Roy's best works is a portrait medallion of him. M. le Roy's son is reported to have fought for America in the war of independence, his father having sunk a good deal of his fortune there.

The castle changed hands again many times and is now the home of Prince Henri de Broglie. It really matters very little that "Catherine de Medici's room" is a fake and that she never lived there at all. The articles of furniture are interesting and were no doubt hers, and many of the furnishings of the other show-rooms are beautiful in themselves and help to bring back" the past for those who so desire.

But for us the chief charm of the place is the delightful position and the glorious view of the river winding away, silver, gold or blue, into the misty silver of the afternoon.

ARNOLD BENNETT ON INTERVIEWERS

ARNOLD BENNETT'S first article

on America has just appeared in

Harpers magazine under the title "Your

United States." Mr. Bennett's first im-

pressions are here disclosed, together

with some very direct and feeling re-

marks about interviewers. He says,

among other things.

Excitement will indeed take strange forms.

For myself, although I was on the threshold of the greatest adventure of my life, I was unaware of being excited. I had not even "smelled" land, to say nothing of having seen it—until it was quite dark, I described a queerly arranged group of different-colored lights in the distance—yellow, red, green, and what not. My thought ran instantly to Coney Island. I knew that Coney was an island; and that it was a place where people had to be attracted and distracted somehow, and I decided that these illuminations were the device of the pleasure-mongers of Coney. And when the ship began to salute these illuminations with answering flares I thought the captain was a rather good-natured man to consent thus to amuse the populace. But when we slowed, our propellers covering the calm sea with acres of foam, and the whole entire ship was merely another craft, that was a very important and official craft. An extremely small boat soon detached itself.

When questioned by one of his disciples as to the work which should be done by another the Master answered, "What is that to thee? follow thou me." This shows where responsibility rests. It is one's own consciousness which determines his progress and success. Casting out such false beliefs and fears as give credit to other minds each one should remember the fact that God, Truth, is the only actual Mind or intelligence and that this Mind governs all through spiritual law. The omnipresence of this Truth insures an ever-present opportunity to recognize and appropriate all the good there is. It is the privilege of any individual man to prove that "one with God is a majority." Irrespective of the position of others each and every one can "prove all things" and "hold fast that which is good."

The United States had stretched out a tentacle. In no time at all, as it seemed, another and more formidable tentacle had folded around me—in the shape of two interviewers. (How these men had got on board—and how my own particular friend had got on board—I knew not, for we were yet far from quay-side.) I had been hearing all my life about the sublime American insti-

tution of the interview. I had been warned by Americans of its piquant dangers. And here I was suddenly up against it! Beneath a casual and jaunty exterior, I trembled. I wanted to sit, but dared not. They stood; I stood. These two men, however, were adepts. They had the better qualities of American dentists. Obviously they spent their lives in meeting notoriety on inbound steamers, and made naught of it. They were middle-aged, disillusioned, tepidly polite, conscientious, and rapid. They knew precisely what they wanted and how to get it. Having got it, they raised their hats and went.

Their printed stories were brief, quite unpretentious and inoffensive—though one of them did let out that the most salient part of me was my teeth, and the other did assert that I behaved like a schoolboy. (Doubtless the result of timidity trying to be dignified—thick-armed schoolboyishness!) I liked those men. But they gave me an incomplete idea of the race of interviewers in the United States.

Many varieties won my regard imme-

dately, and kept it; but I am conscious

that my sympathy with one particular brand (perhaps not numerous) was at times imperfect. The brand in question is to which I was amably cautioned before even leaving the steamer, is usually

very young and as often a girl as a youth. He or she cheerfully introduces himself or herself with a hint that of course it is an awful bore to be interviewed, but he or she has a job to do and he or she must be allowed to do it. Just so!

But the point which in my audacity I have occasionally permitted to occur to me is this: Is this sort of interviewee capable of doing the job allotted to him? I do not mind slips of reporting: I do not mind a certain agreeable majesty (indeed, I reckon to do a bit in that line myself). I do not even mind hasty disrepresentations (for, after all, we are human and the millennium is still unannounced); but I do object to inefficiency—especially in America, where sundry kinds of efficiency have been carried farther than any efficiency was ever carried before.

Immediately after my first bout with interviewers I was seated at a table in the dining saloon of the ship with my particular friend and three or four friendly, quiet, modest, rather diffident human beings whom I afterward discovered to be among the best and most experienced newspaper men in New York not interviewers.

Said my companion:

"No importance whatever is attached to a certain kind of interview in the United States."

"Supposing I refuse to talk to that sort of interviewer?" I asked at the saloon table.

"The interviews will appear all the same," was the reply.

Take courage! faint not, though the foe be strong.

Christ is thy strength; he fighteth on thy side;

Swift be thy race; remember, 'tis not long.

The goal is near, the prize he will provide.

—H. Bonar.

"Be Still"

BE STILL, my soul, Jehovah loveth thee;

Fret not nor murmur at thy weary lot;

Though dark and lone thy journey seems to be,

Be sure that thou art ne'er by Him forgot.

He ever loves, then trust Him, trust His still,

Let all thy care be this, the doing of His will.

Take courage! faint not, though the foe be strong.

Christ is thy strength; he fighteth on thy side;

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CHILDREN'S DEPARTMENT

Acrobatic Bell Ringers

The men who ring the bells in the famous Giralda of Seville must be young men of unusual agility and steadiness. When the city is to make merry on feast days, the ringers climb to the belfry, and then by the aid of a rope and steps cut in the wall of the tower, each mounts to the bell he is to ring, and stands astride its brazen shoulders. Then he presses the bell with his feet, holding on to the cross piece on which it is swung.

Gradually the great bell sways to the movement of the man astride it, until it acquires a momentum that swings the hammer, first gently, and then with increasing force as the sweep of the bell widens, until the air is trembling from the blows that strike the massive sides, says the *Youth's Companion*.

The riders bend and rise and fall with the action of the bells, now appearing to the observer from below to be in a horizontal position as the bell reaches the limits of its swing, and again riding gracefully to an upright position as the monster sways backward with another thundering note.

Union's Youngest State

To call Arizona the Valentine state, as the last of the sisterhood to be admitted to statehood, making the list of 48 United States complete at last, is a pleasing phrase. It was on Feb. 14 that President Taft signed the proclamation which made Arizona a state. Valentine's day is the time when messages of good will are supposed to be scattered all about the world, and friends assure each other of their continued affection. Another interesting point which is remarked is that the name Arizona con-



ANSWER TO SATURDAY'S PICTURE PUZZLE

Dragon.

The highest of all stations is the station a man makes for himself; and the lowest that which is made for him—Willie Collins.

PROBLEMS OF HOME-MAKING

THE trend of the thinking of these

days is hinted in a story recently

printed in the *Delineator*, which

evidently was awarded the prize not

only for being a well written story, but

also because its subject matter was of

general interest to the magazine's readers.

And this subject was the question of

how to live in this latter day without

being a slave to financial problems, how

to have time for living instead of always

grinding, a slave to money-earning.

The two in the story go away to an

island purchasing the secret of its loca-

tion from a sea captain for a hoarded

\$3000; and they also give away the rest

of their money to a stranger on ship-

board. They are set down on a tropical

island and plant and build and make a

happy life. The wife is content with her

work for husband and child, but the man

months drift by realizing that he is

getting lazy, that he no longer feels the

old zest in hard work. At last chance

throws a stranger on their shores, and his scorn of them for having shirked the

battle of life among other men is a rift

in the life.

The wife at last affirms it was not

the money problem which burdened

them before but the opinion of other

people. She finds that this stranger's

judgment of their happy life, especially

his remark that her husband was "all

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear."

EDITORIAL

Boston, Mass., Monday, March 25, 1912

Minority Substitute Wool Bill

THE wool bill, prepared by Representative Hill and submitted to the House in behalf of the Republican minority of the ways and means committee, is manifestly intended to impress the country with the contention that the Taft administration has been logical and wise, first in accepting a tariff board, and, second, in accepting and standing by the recommendations of that body. It is already being said that had a tariff board existed when the Payne-Aldrich bill was being framed, and had it gone so far as to collect such information with regard to the woolen industry as is now available through its efforts, neither the Republican administration nor the Republican majority in Congress would have approved schedule K. It is, furthermore, asserted among friends of the President and supporters of his policy that if there had been a tariff board to guide the Republican Congress and the Republican administration when the Payne-Aldrich tariff bill was being framed, the House would not now be in possession of the Democrats.

It is the purpose of the substitute wool bill, as set forth by Representative Hill, "to make the rates of schedule K conform to the findings of the tariff board, which has been investigating the woolen industry for the last two years all over the world." The claim that the board sought to ascertain the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad with the idea of reaching an intelligent understanding of the industry in its relation to the United States was made for it when the report was originally submitted, and has been made for it many times since. Great emphasis has, of course, been laid upon the point that the board was moved by no other purpose than to get at the simple facts, and Representative Hill naturally takes advantage of whatever sentiment may have been aroused in favor of this method of procedure in presenting his measure, claiming for it that its rates are based on information obtained by an unbiased and non-partisan body.

The details of the measure would not be intelligible to the general public. It is claimed for it that it eliminates many causes for complaint in the construction of schedule K in the past. "If this bill passes," says its author, "the old scandal of rubber boots and furniture, office desks, etc., having a little wool as a constituent part of their manufacture, being classed as woolen goods, and a duty assessed at the pound rate on the whole of them, will be done away with, and the wool duty will in no case be laid upon anything but the wool itself." It certainly was high time that steps were taken to relieve schedule K of ridicule which, politically considered at all events, is more harmful than criticism. The general reduction provided for in the bill is put at about 40 per cent.

Whether the position taken now with regard to the tariff board shall appeal strongly enough to the public to overcome the Democratic position that the Republican party was never able to see the necessity for reforming even the grossest abuses in the tariff until driven to see them by defeat at the polls is a question. Logically, the Republican minority is right in standing by the tariff board now; revision of the tariff in accordance with the tariff board idea can hardly fail of very general approval. On the other hand, the fact that the Republican party has had almost innumerable opportunities of passing better tariff laws than now exist, and has not profited by them, may deter numbers from giving it credit for what good it is apparently trying to do.

Outlook for Boston Schools

WE UNDERSTAND that Stratton D. Brooks, in resigning the important post of superintendent of Boston's public schools to accept the presidency of the University of Oklahoma, views the changed opportunity in the light of a call higher. So it is, if a man seeks a creative task and wishes to lay foundations. No one can read the western state university's program as set forth by Professor Ross in the April *Century Magazine*, or ponder over the admissions and speculations of presidents of eastern privately-endowed universities as they face the competitive institutional future, without realizing that other men are to make choices similar to that of Mr. Brooks. Besides, he was born in Missouri, educated beyond the Hudson, and now is but returning to his own.

The man for the place of superintendent of Boston schools should be larger than any of his actual or possible subordinates. He should be big enough to understand a city of Jews and Roman Catholics as well as of Protestants from the "provinces" and the descendants of Pilgrims and Puritans. He must lead, but not drive. Liberty still is the dominant ideal of Boston, not authority. If the exigencies of a difficult post demand more attention to placation of diverse racial and religious elements of society than was necessary in the early days of the public school system, it, nevertheless, still remains true that a superintendent must be an idealist and an educator in the high sense of that word. There are some issues involved on which there can be no compromise, not even for harmony's sake; and the sooner they are met, the better always.

In many respects the Boston school system today offers a tempting opportunity to a large-calibered man wishing to be superintendent. Even the obstacles to unity and high endeavor can be overcome if the great chance is met by a large man with a comprehensive program. To set any lower standard will be recreancy on the part of the appointing power; and in response to their natural instinct to be equal to their important civic duty, the members of the school committee need the reinforcement of public opinion. Whether Boston-trained or not, the successor of Mr. Brooks will need to be as large as his task; he will need to come to it with no illusions as to its difficulty. For influences, open and concealed, are at work that no mediocre personality can grapple with.

ACCORDING to the report of the United States Steel Corporation, 36,946 of its employees bought stock in the concern last year. It is just possible that solutions for industrial and labor and other kinds of troubles will be found somewhere, sometime, along these lines.

MANY things recommend a trolley trip from Boston to New York, if you have the time. There are quicker ways of making the journey, but one who is out for pleasure can very well afford to put in 20 hours seeing the country.

Can it be true that American designers of women's fabrics, formally assembled, are to sign a declaration of independence of Paris? If so, forever memorable be the day! And this without the slightest reflection on the accumulated skill of the Parisian experts, men and women, who for so long have dominated the forms of attire of the occidental world and so much of Asia as apes western dress. It is needless to add that not a few American women will remain loyal to the old dynasty, just as the Tories did to the Hanoverian king when Samuel Adams and Thomas Jefferson were prominent in framing revolt. But on the other hand there are thousands of women who, solely on the ground of national pride, may join the revolt. And this more readily, in many cases, because it is a "time of revolt," a fact that American designers and manufacturers have not lost sight of.

Other women may be influenced less by national pride and more by personal welfare. If the American designs prove better than the Parisian, they will be accepted. If not, they will fail. "Dress is not a matter of national patriotism. It is a detail of life to be settled by standards of sense and beauty, and once settled—and very largely on a personal basis—it does not need to be opened for revision every six months." Thus may the more radical women argue. They have never been over-enthusiastic in their loyalty to Paris. They will be equally critical of New York, if that should prove to be the headquarters of the American fashions.

Assuming that the formal revolt comes, it is needless to add that it implies a very marked pecuniary loss to Paris. But the revolters know this, and will proceed, if at all, mindful that dislocations of the kind never can be effected without injury to vested interests.

With many women loyal to Paris, with more loyal to New York, and with not a few loyal to themselves and refusing to take their models from any source but their own invention and their own adaptation of raiment to personality, it is evident that the coming writer of the American "Sartor Resartus" may have much variety of clothing to note as he surveys society and seeks symbols for his preachers. One thing is quite certain. Liberty of choice, here as in other phases of life, makes for better things. Feminine servitude to Paris has long puzzled thoughtful men. An era of feminine insurgency was bound to challenge the Gallic sartorial dynasty.

Children and Manners

THERE recently appeared in a New York paper a cartoon entitled "The Teaching of the Colored Comic," that we shall not describe but content ourselves with saying that all would recognize the story that it tells, namely, one of fatuous and brutal disrespect on the part of children toward their elders. Aside from the technical quality of the drawing of the cartoon, which is high, it describes so exactly and fully a certain phase of life in the United States that we deem it worthy of our readers' attention. The "colored comic" has received a good deal of attention of late at the hands of gentlemen whose only object has been the improvement of civil and domestic life, and some day it is to be hoped that the public will remember what they have said. In these columns expression has been given to the not extravagant proposition that good manners are a good thing in more ways than one, but in addition to this we have once more to point out that juvenile courtesy and respect do not prepare for adult self-respect; and adult self-respect is an essential element to any strong society.

There is too much deference paid to American children and too little attention, not perhaps attention of the sort that they would prefer but that guides them into those paths of deference to their elders and willingness to be corrected and to learn, that fits them to become good citizens. The principal duty of children lies with the ears; they can talk later when they know something. But "The Teaching of the Colored Comic," due allowances being made for the broader strokes necessary in the work of the cartoonist, pretty accurately tells a story that could be watched in too many places. The duty of combating this conspicuous tendency to unworthy carriage on the part of American children lies not with school teachers, nor with the churches, nor with the agencies of government fundamentally, but with their parents; and the parents that shirk this duty fail in their obligations to the state. If this duty be not performed by the parents and they do not provide each coming generation of citizens with a fund of self-reliant unselfishness, the necessities of the community will throw such work into the hands of forces that, while for a time they may effect a certain quality of personal obedience, are, nevertheless, opposed to the real progress of mankind; in other words, if for the time men need a "police power" let them show themselves able and worthy to control it.

WHENEVER the question of personal property taxation arises it is very likely to lead to discussions that go far afield. At present the main point is whether or not Massachusetts will approve a constitutional amendment providing for the laying of a flat rate of taxation on personal property throughout the state. The committee on taxation of the Legislature has agreed to recommend such an amendment. It is set forth that the result aimed at is that of putting an end to "tax dodging," so-called, or the alleged practise on the part of many wealthy residents of Massachusetts of seeking assessment of their personal holdings in some small town where the tax rate is low instead of in one of the communities where the tax rate is high by comparison.

There will not be lacking arguments, and some very forceful ones, in defense of the system which permits the residents of a community conducted on economical lines to escape the burdens of taxation assessed against those who reside in communities where, for any reason, the tax rate is high; but in this, as in other instances where fears are entertained of sharing in public responsibilities, experience would be almost certain to show that an equitable system of taxation applied to all would work hardship to none. The personal tax is abhorred, generally speaking, because it is not laid equitably. Many insist that there are powerful reasons why it can never be so laid, and they point in support of this contention, to selfishness, cupidity, dishonesty, even to the law of self-protection. It is generally conceded that the poor pay taxes out of all proportion to the rich on personal property. This is not the case in Massachusetts; it is, in the United States at least, an almost universal condition. Everywhere the abuses to which the levying and collection of the personal tax give rise have been the subject of corrective legisla-

Modern Fall of Paris

tion, and it would not be true to say that no progress has been made in the right direction. Even personal taxes are levied more intelligently and more equitably than they were ten years ago. In many places an earnest and a successful effort has been made to uncover hidden property and to compel it to bear its proper share of the public burden. Boards of review, also, have been created for the purpose of preventing wrongful impositions upon wealthy persons and corporations. Where the efforts have been made along right lines, the abuses of the personal tax system have been minimized, even if they have not remedied the faults that are inherent in the system itself.

Few things have been more clearly demonstrated in the experience of these latter days than the fact that the square deal works no harm to anybody. If any person or any community is escaping a fair share of responsibility or obligation to the state, either through the operation or violation of the law, through favoritism or evasion, that person or that community is in the long run a loser by the system that permits it. It may be that some Massachusetts town might escape higher taxation than it would have to meet were a flat rate enforced, but if this flat rate were enforced properly, impartially, thoroughly, equitably, there is more reason to believe that taxation in general would be lowered.

The proposed amendment to the constitution, if adopted, will not remedy the fundamental defects in the taxation system, but it is a move in the right direction. The operation of such a provision should be to convince the people that they have it in their power to go farther and to adopt a taxation system based on real and immovable property, not upon the fruits of intellect, effort, enterprise and industry!

IF IT proves to be true that the interstate commerce committee is inclined to report favorably on legislation supplementing, but not amending, the Sherman law, the serious tasks of the United States Congress will be increased. A prolonged session already is in sight. Debate of the profound issues involved in such a measure should not be and will not be brief. Hence the probability that the country may be treated to "continuous-session" lawmaking. Whether a presidential campaign season provides an ideal time for deliberation on fundamental issues of government in its relation to industry and commerce is scarcely debatable. The answer is an emphatic negative. On the other hand, there is political capital to be made by legislation of the kind if it be not vetoed by the President, or even if it be thwarted by him. Not a little of his present popularity may vanish as he either conforms to or dissents from the action of Congress on this and tariff matters between this day and next November. His friends and his foes both realize this; and consequently much of the maneuvering in Congress will be as truly politics as are incidents and deeds of the forensic battle on the hustings.

That there should be legislation supplementing the Sherman act is conceded by both conservatives and radicals. Neither party is willing to leave so much of the business of the country dependent on judicial construction of its methods for legality of procedure as is implied in the decision of the supreme court relative to "reasonable restraint of trade," and in the courts subsequent supervision of the partition of two great, illegal monopolies. The conservative, who trusts the courts, nevertheless dislikes to see them burdened with tasks for which they are not fitted. The radical, who distrusts the courts, wishes the verdict of a more popularly constituted body, namely Congress, defining what forms of business are honest and fair and what are not. Standing in between are moderates who believe in letting well enough alone, and who are distrustful of the outcome if Congress, at a time of political ferment, undertakes either exemptions on the one hand or inclusions on the other. If the radicals and conservatives unite, there is likely to be congressional action. Whether it will meet with Mr. Taft's approval is a question that even he may deal with less disinterestedly than if he were not endeavoring to retain the presidency.

THE UNITED STATES of Brazil has reached such a stage in its development that the question of immigration has become of uppermost importance. This South American republic, with a territory as large as the United States of America and the German empire combined, has a population of about 20,000,000. Although in population Brazil's showing is rather better than elsewhere in the southern regions, business there is increasing so fast, demand for the natural products of the great republic is so insistent, that the government has begun to cooperate with the plantation owners in real earnest to facilitate the obtaining of a needed labor supply.

Opportunities in Brazil are exceptional. German, Italian or Portuguese laborers who reach the southern country ready to put their hands to any kind of work before long become shopkeepers, traders, owners of plots of ground that keep them occupied for their own particular benefit. The rubber plantations may know them for a while, but soon the planter has to look elsewhere for his help. The Japanese has now stepped into the breach with an immigration that begins to assume considerable proportions. The Japanese steamer *Kanagawa Maru* left Yokohama the other day with no less than 1500 of the Mikado's subjects, engaged to work upon the rubber plantations along the Amazon.

This immigration from the Orient, therefore, of itself does not mean that the Pacific coast country is being settled by Japanese. But the earlier presence of Japanese on the west coast of South America may have informed the Brazilians that here was good labor material to be utilized. It is a question whether the same labor element would be as available for other purposes as it seems to be in the case of rubber gathering, but for the present Brazil is concerned mostly with this one labor problem. And in giving attention to such needs as they present themselves, the country is evidently doing all that can be expected of it under the circumstances.

SO MUCH attention is given to some things in Kansas that some other and very interesting things are neglected. For example, the gross earnings of a natural gas company in that state last year ran up to the handsome sum of \$4,500,000.

IT SEEMS to be demonstrated as clearly abroad as it has been at one time or another in the United States that the best way to settle a coal strike is to settle it in advance.

Japanese in Brazil